"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day and probably to-morrow; brisk winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,609. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

TURKISH FLEET SAVED BY RUN FROM BEIRUT

Engaged Italian Fleet Which Followed, Says Ottoman Commander.

REPORT OF NAVAL FIGHT

News Agency Sends Rumor That Turkish and Italian Ships Have Engaged in the Dardanelles.

TRIPOLI SEEMS TAKEN

Doubt Is Thrown on Bombardment, but Turks Are Said to Have Evacuated the Town.

TURKISH TREASURY LOW

Greece Denies Mobilizing — Austrian Forces Said to be Concentrating on Novipazar Border.

The Turkish fleet from Beirut has reached the Dardanelles in safety, according to news confirmed in Constantinople. The Ottoman commander reports that he engaged the Italian squadron "in order to circumvent it." Previous rumors, even in Constantinople, had declared that the fleet, which was being pursued through the Aegean by an Italian squadron, had been practically destroyed.

Reports from Rome, some of which profess to be official, assert that an Italian squadron met a Turkish fleet, consisting of three battleships and several torpedo boats, near the entrance to the Dardanelles, and in the battle which followed the Turkish battleships were sunk and the torpedo boats damaged.

On the other hand, a wireless dispatch to the Admiralty in the Turkish capital asserted that two Italian cruisers had been sunk in the Aegean at some point not specified.

Constantinople confirms the report that the Italians have bombarded Prevesa, in Epirus, and add that the port of Reschadie was attacked, the town shelled, and a torpedo boat so damaged that it was abandoned by its crew.

The Italians deny that their forces have landed at Prevesa, and declare that all reports of Italian landings in European Turkey are false, in view of their resolve to respect the status quo in the Balkans.

Reports from Tripoli are conflicting. A dispatch from Tripoli received in London, and dated some time Saturday afternoon, says that there was no bombardment, though at 10:30 that morning—about the time the earlier report said the bombardment was begun—the firing of guns was heard from Italian ships some ten miles distant. Afterward two Italian cruisers came within three miles of the harbor flying white flags. The dispatch adds that at 12:30 all the ships in the harbor left, crowded with refugees, while the Turkish garrison was busy preparing to leave for the interior.

Another dispatch, marked delayed in transmission, says the bombardment began and stopped almost immediately, and that the Turkish garrison has evacuated the town.

The Turkish Government has made what is to all intents and purposes another appeal to the powers in the form of a circular to its diplomatic representatives. According to one report, the King of England has assured the Sultan that it is too late to intervene.

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Telegraph of London says that Germany and Austria have already made unofficial representations to Italy of their displeasure at her procedure, and that if these representations are ignored they will be followed in another shape by "humiliation to Italy."

REPORT FIGHT IN DARDANELLES.

Telegram to a News Agency Tells of Naval Engagement.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 2.—The Agence Fournier at midnight sent out this dispatch, dated Rome, Oct. 1: "A telegram from Constantinople to The Tribuna says that all the Consuls at the Dardanelles have telegraphed that a naval battle is going on in the straits. Reports of guns are heard as far as the Bosphorus."

TRIPOLI BLOCKADE EFFECTIVE.

Italians May Be Waiting Arrival of Army from Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Reports of minor engagements and unauthenticated rumors of more important actions still form the chief staple of the war news here. The cable between Tripoli and Malta is either broken or has been cut by the Italian blockading fleet, and no news has come out of that town since Saturday. Confirmation of the reported bombardment remains lacking, and one dispatch suggests that gun practice by an Italian cruiser may have given rise to the reports of a bombardment which, as cabled yesterday, reached Paris and London.

Various naval skirmishes have occurred in which the Italians had no

Continued on Page 4.

MADERO ELECTED IN MEXICO.

Close Contest for Vice President Between Jose Pino Suarez and De La Barra.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1.—The elections in this city passed off without disorders, and with general indifference at most of the voting booths. The men in charge had nothing to do all the morning but roll and smoke cigarettes and be photographed for the newspapers.

Francisco I. Madero's election is assured. The only question is regarding the successful Vice Presidential candidate. It seems to be a neck-and-neck race between José Pino Suarez and De La Barra, with results still uncertain.

Basing his belief on information received from various parts of the Republic, Senor Madero said there was no doubt that his candidate for Vice President, José Pino Suarez of Yucatan, also has been elected.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 1.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez, former Minister in President de la Barra's Cabinet, and in today's election Presidential candidate of the revolutionary party, an outgrowth of the anti-re-electionist element, is in Laredo awaiting the result of the elections.

Señor Gomez was questioned regarding a story that preparations for another revolution to start some time before December were under way. According to the rumors a coalition of the Cientificos and Gen. Reyes's followers has been brought about, and this was the cause of the trips of Gen. Bernardo Reyes and Enrique C. Creel to the United States.

Señor Gomez branded the story as false. In commenting on the situation Señor Gomez said:

"Gen. Reyes has left the country, ostensibly for Havana. In my opinion he will go to New York, and then to Europe. Mr. Creel is out of politics altogether. While I did not see him when he passed through this city, it is my understanding that he is en route to Los Angeles to see his family.

"As to the reported coalition of Cientificos and Gen. Reyes's followers, there is nothing to it. They are diametrically opposite to each other."

The Presidential election at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, passed without disorder. Approximately 10,000 votes were cast, the ballot showing a large majority for Francisco I. Madero for President.

Reports from many points in Northern Mexico indicate that Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez was accorded support for Vice President in preference to Madero's running mate, Pino Suarez.

BEGIN STEPHENSON INQUIRY.

Wisconsin Senator First Witness Today in Defense of Bribery Charges.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—United States Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin probably will take the witness stand tomorrow in his own behalf against charges that bribery and other corrupt use of money contributed to his election on March 4, 1909.

The members of the subcommittee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate are ready to begin the inquiry into the charges presented at Washington that much of the $107,793 which Senator Stephenson used in his primary campaign was illegally spent.

The charges were the result of two previous investigations, one by the Assembly members of the Wisconsin Legislature, who practically exonerated Senator Stephenson, and one by the Senate members, who demanded that Senator Stephenson be unseated and that the United States Senate undertake an investigation of its own.

Senator Stephenson has been here several days, and, it is said, will make a fight against the charges, which he alleges are the result of political factions in Wisconsin. Seventy-five witnesses have been summoned, and these will be examined at the rate of about five a day. Chairman Heyburn is uncertain whether all the sessions will be held in Milwaukee, or whether the committee will have have to travel to other parts of the State to take testimony of witnesses who are unable to come here.

Members of the committee who have arrived are Senators George Sutherland (Rep.) of Utah and Atlee Pomerene (Dem.) of Ohio. Senators W. O. Bradley (Rep.) of Kentucky and T. H. Paynter (Dem.) of Kentucky, other members, may not come until later. Senator Bradley is reported to be ill.

GERMAN LINER AGROUND.

Hamburg-American's Konig Friedrich August Stranded Off Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, Oct. 1.—The steamship Konig Friedrich August of the Hamburg-American Line, plying between European and South American ports, was driven from her moorings to-day by a heavy gale. She stranded on a sandy bottom inside the breakwater.

The steamer grounded when most of the passengers and the luggage had been taken on board, with the exception of 125 passengers then approaching in a tender. These returned to port. The steamer is lying in an upright position and tugs are standing by.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam has been cruising off this harbor since Saturday, waiting for the gale to subside, in order to embark 400 passengers for New York.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to refloat the liner, and efforts will be renewed to-morrow morning.

The Hamburg-American liner Konig Friedrich August is in the West Indian and Central American service. She sails from Hamburg, Southampton, Havre, Santander and Coruna to Havana, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela.

8 CHILDREN DIE IN FLAMES.

Parents Left Them in Bed to Fight Blaze That Destroyed Home.

INDIANA, Penn., Oct. 1.—Eight children of Mr. and Mrs. William Dias of Heshbon, near here, ranging in age from 13 years to 3 months, were burned to death early to-day when fire destroyed the family home.

The parents, after discovering the flames, left the children in their beds and went to the first floor, where they made an attempt to extinguish the fire. The blaze spread rapidly, however, and they were unable to return to rescue the little ones.

EXPRESS HITS TAXI; TWO DEAD, 3 HURT

Chauffeur Thought It a Local Due to Stop and Drove in Front of It at Freeport, L. I.

HEARD WARNING BELL

Mrs. R. J. Darnell and Daughter, Beatrice, of Memphis, Tenn., Killed—Another Daughter May Die.

A mother and daughter were killed and three others, one of whom will die, were seriously injured last evening when a heavy express train, running forty-five miles an hour, on the Long Island Railroad, struck their automobile at the Grove Street grade crossing in Freeport.

The approach of the express train was hidden from those in the automobile by the heavy rain, which prevented them from seeing more than fifty feet from the road.

THE DEAD.

Mrs. R. J. DARNELL of Memphis, Tenn., staying at the Hotel Astor.

BEATRICE DARNELL, 18 years old, daughter of Mrs. Darnell.

INJURED.

PAULINE DARNELL, 16 years old, fractured knee and jaw and possible internal injuries; will probably die.

WILLIAM C. COLLINS, Jr., of Freeport, internal injuries and leg broken.

JOHN MOTT, chauffeur, of Freeport, scalp wound and leg broken; will recover.

The railroad crossing had been unguarded for an hour before the accident, the day watchman having gone off duty soon after 5 o'clock. There was an automatic bell at the crossing, and while it was ringing to announce the approach of the express train, those in the automobile concluded that it was for a local train that would stop before crossing Grove Street.

The party was on its way to the railroad station, and hoped to catch the local train which was scheduled through five minutes after the express. When the chauffeur heard the bell he put on all speed, thinking he could cross the tracks and reach the station before the train pulled out.

The express, in charge of Engineer R. Davis, was a heavy train, carrying parlor cars and making no local stops. Its engineer kept the bell ringing as the train rushed through Freeport, but did not slow down as he approached the grade crossing. The automobile was struck squarely on the side, just back of the chauffeur's seat, Mrs. Darnell and her daughter Pauline receiving the full force of the blow. The machine was hurled forty feet from where it was struck, and its passengers were thrown out before it landed, a twisted heap of metal, on the east-bound track.

The train was going at too high a rate of speed to stop at once, and there was no one at the Freeport Station or upon Grove Street who witnessed the accident. Not until Engineer Davis brought his train to a stop a mile beyond and had backed up to Grove Street was relief called.

The engineer's frantic whistling for aid called citizens fro mnear-by houses, and Chief of Police Arthur B. Wallace and volunteer firemen went to the scene. They found the bodies of Mrs. Darnell and her daughter Beatrice lying together fifty feet from where the automobile was struck. About ten feet away from them lay Pauline Darnell, her jaw and knee fractured. She was still conscious, and was screaming at the sight of the bodies of her mother and sister. Near her were young Collins and John Mott, the chauffeur, both conscious, but unable to move.

The bodies of Mrs. Darnell and her daughter were sent to the Fulton Morgue on the Merrick Road, and Pauline Darnell and the two young men were carried to the Town Hall, where they were laid on benches in the courtroom to await the arrival of doctors. Miss Darnell continued to scream hysterically until opiates were administered. On the body of her mother was found $2,000 worth of jewelry.

The police notified William Collins, Sr., at his home in Freeport, and with his wife he went to the Town Hall. On being admitted to the room both fainted.

The accident was similar in many ways to a grade-crossing collision in which George Massie and his nurse and housekeeper were killed in Baldwin, one mile away, a few months ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins, whom Mrs. Darnell and her daughters had been visiting, are newcomers in Freeport. They moved there several months ago from Memphis, Tenn., where they had been neighbors of the Darnells. Several days ago Mrs. Darnell arrived in New York with her two daughters to place them in a private school up the Hudson River. They registered in the Hotel Astor, and spent Saturday shopping.

Yesterday morning they went to Freeport to visit their former neighbors and spent the day with them.

When they prepared to start home it was raining so hard they telephoned for a closed taxicab, and one in charge of Chauffeur Mott responded. Mott was instructed to hurry to catch the train leaving Freeport just after 7 o'clock. He drove north in Grove Street, a block west of Main Street, that he might pass in front of the train if it should reach the station before he did.

The inbound platform, which is on the north side of the double track, could be reached only by crossing Grove Street, and it was to make this crossing and turn in to the platform for the train that Mott ventured upon the track in spite of the warning signal bell.

After an examination of the wounded chauffeur in the Town Hall he was sent to a boarding house in Freeport. Pauline Darnell and William Collins were taken back to the Collins home and messages were sent to their relatives in Memphis.

SIX HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Motorman's Legs Broken and Passenger's Foot Crushed.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Half a dozen persons were injured, two of them seriously, when two cars of the Bay State Street Railway Company crashed head-on on the single track of the Brockton-Taunton line at Eastondale to-day.

S. B. Peterson, motorman of the Taunton-bound car, had both legs broken below the knees; Joseph Riley, a passenger, who was standing in the vestibule of Peterson's car, had one foot so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. They were treated at the Brockton Hospital.

FAIRS HEIR HURT IN AN AUTO.

Man Who Benefited by Their Deaths in a Car Himself a Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 1.—C. E. Leonard of Caldwell, an heir of Mr. and Mrs. Fair, who were killed in an automobile accident in France, was injured here last night in an auto accident.

Leonard, his wife and two children, and Allan Lindsley, a Caldwell real estate dealer, were driving in Orange Road when their car collided with that of L. B. Martin of Bloomfield. Lindsley was hurled out and cut about the head. Leonard also was cut in the head, but Mrs. Leonard and the children escaped injury, as did Martin.

Leonard inherited a large sum of money through the death of Mrs. Fair, who was a relative.

PARIS FASHION SECTION.

The Fall and Winter Fashion number of The Sunday Times, showing the newest styles in hats, wraps, and gowns, will be issued on Oct. 15 in connection with

The Sunday New York Times

WALDO OFFERS FARM FOR INEBRIATE HOME

Police Commissioner Interested in City Plan to Reclaim Habitual Drunkards.

BOARD'S PLANS DISCUSSED

Farming and the Trades Will Be Taught and Graduates Sent Away from Their Old Haunts.

Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo is so much interested in the work and plans of the new Board of Inebriety, which formally opened its headquarters in the old Police Headquarters, 300 Mulberry Street, yesterday morning, that he has offered, through the Secretary of the board, the Rev. William Morrison of Brooklyn, to give eighty acres of farm land near Flushing, L. I., said to be worth $150,000, to the board for the establishment of the proposed industrial farm for habitual inebriates.

The plans of the board called for a large tract of farm land outside of the city limits, the intention being to buy as much for the money which the Board of Estimate is expected to grant as possible. Commissioner Waldo's offer, therefore, changed the plans of the board somewhat, and the offer was not passed on at yesterday's meeting.

The Inebriety Board, which was appointed under Chapter 551 of the Laws of 1910, is composed of Thomas J. Colton, President; the Rev. William Morrison, Secretary; the Rev. John J. Hughes of the Paulist Fathers, Dr. William Browning of the Kings County Hospital, Dr. John Dorning, and Commissioner of Charities Michael J. Drummond and Commissioner of Correction Patrick A. Whitney exofficio members. The members of the board, appointed by Mayor Gaynor, serve without salary, and the board is vested with powers that permit it to take precedence over City Magistrates in certain cases of inebriety. To eliminate friction with the Magistrates and to enable the board to work hand in hand with them, headquarters have been assigned adjoining the offices of Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

Sociologists all over the country have planned inebriety homes, but there are only two in the United States—one in Massachusetts and the other in Iowa—which in any way approach the model home planned by the local board. The New York home is to be larger than either of these, and it was said yesterday that, exclusive of the initial expenditure for the proposed institution itself, the board would ask the Board of Estimate for approximately $20,000 a year for maintenance.

Yesterday's meeting opened with prayer, perhaps the first public prayer offered in the old Police Headquarters for many a day. The Rev. Dr. Morrison then outlined the general nature of the work.

"We intend to start our work with the release of first offenders," he said. "If a man, for instance, is arrested for drunkenness to-night, and it is his first offense, the police at the station in which he is locked up can give the man an application for release which is signed by the board. It is understood that the Magistrate, when he sees the application, will release the prisoner, perhaps with a lecture. In any event, we will keep track of that man in the future.

"Secondly, the board is vested with powers that permit it to take precedence over City Magistrates in certain cases. Thus, in case we find a man would easily straighten up if he had a good chance, but who is bound to go to the workhouse if the law has its course, we can request the Magistrate to refer such a man to our probation department. We expect to have seven probation officers who will take care of such cases, and each of their wards will be personally responsible for his conduct while in the parole of the Inebriety Board.

"Then, thirdly, the ultimate aim is to have a farm colony where we can teach habitual drinkers both farmwork and the trades. Men will be committed to this institution on our recomemndation, and it is for the board to judge when he is cured and when he can be released. It will not be a penal institution. We shall call it a hospital, so that there will be nothing at all offensive about the name.

"The trouble in the past has been that inebriates, after being released from the workhouse, have been sent back into their same old haunts, back among their old friends, where they can with difficulty do anything else but repeat the performance. We intend to send men to other cities and to get work for them, to change their environments, and to instill their former pride in them. Ultimately, we expect to have a large institution, greater than anything of its kind in the world. The immediate effect on the city will be that the so-called 'rounders' will drop out of existence."

The name of the new institution has not yet been decided upon.

BOYS IN A SINKING BOAT.

One Brings Life Savers to the Rescue by Signaling with His Shirt.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 1.—Four boys in a broken-down motor boat were picked up late this evening by the life-saving crew of South Brigantine.

The boys had started out for an afternoon's pleasure trip on the ocean. On their way back home their motor broke and they were in danger of being swamped. One of the boys took off his shirt and set it up on a boathook as a signal of distress. This was seen by the life savers and the boys were brought ashore.

HELD UP BY WOMAN FOOTPAD

Trenton Man So Scared by Her Gun That He Took to His Heels.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—Frank Di Leo of 610 South Clinton Avenue, this city, complained to the police to-day that he was held up by a masked woman at the point of a revolver in East State Street late last night. She demanded his money.

Di Leo told the police that the sight of the woman and revolver so frightened him that he ran away and did not stop until he reached home and locked himself in the house. He gave a good description of the woman, and the police are hunting for her.

FEWER THAN 200 DEAD IN AUSTIN; 60 BODIES FOUND

Relief Reaches Flood-Swept Town and Homeless Are Sheltered and Fed.

PROPERTY LOSS $6,000,000

Business Men Ruined and Hopeless Inhabitants Talk of Abandoning the Town.

IN CAMP ON HILLSIDES

The Prosperous Men of Yesterday Lining Up for the Rations of Charity.

HOW COSTELLO WAS SAVED

Man on Bicycle Rode Wildly Down the Valley Shouting a Warning.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY

Official Inquiries On to Determine if Dam Was Properly Repaired After Being Found Unsafe.

From a Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Penn., Oct. 1.—With an army of volunteer rescuers working their way through the mass of wreckage which still encumbers the streets of this shattered town, estimates of the loss of life caused by the flood which swept through the valley yesterday have been greatly modified. To-night the general opinion is that the number of deaths may not reach 150, and will probably not exceed 200. The least hopeful now put the number of fatalities at no more than 300.

Only sixty bodies had been recovered late to-night. One of these was found three miles below the town, carried there by the rush of water.

Those who are left are financially ruined. The property loss in Austin will exceed $6,000,000. Two of the large plants will not be reconstructed. In fact, Austin will probably never be rebuilt.

Meanwhile the relief is well under way. Within a couple of hours of the disaster the first auto arrived with aid, and since then relief trains have been running in, and under the supervision of the State authorities the dead are being collected and held for identification, the rubbish is being removed, and food and shelter are being provided for the hundreds of homeless.

What adds bitterness to the calamity is the feeling that the dam that burst has been long suspected by the residents, and was only recently raised four feet after it had been deliberately cut down last year. There had long been a feeling of uneasiness in the town concerning it, and in the Spring there was a panic when it was said to have shifted its position. It is, indeed, a fact, that on that occasion no one was injured, and the fact that no serious results followed caused some who might have escaped yesterday to laugh at the first alarm, and so by delaying for a few minutes were sent to their deaths.

An inquiry has already been begun by the District Attorney of Potter County to fix the responsibility for the breaking of the dam. An engineer from the State Water Commission examined the fallen dam to-day. An effort will be made to ascertain if the repairs ordered after the break in January, 1910, were properly made.

Chief of Police D. E. Baker said he believed that 300 of his fellow-townsmen had perished. He based his estimate, he said not on those whose bodies had been recovered but from the number of men and women who ought to be about and of whom he could get no information.

On the other hand, the State authorities, who are in charge of relief work, think that this is an exaggerated estimate, and that probably 150 or 200 would cover the loss. It is certain that a number of persons drove over the mountains last night to the neighboring towns and villages, and it may be days before they are heard from. The State authorities have set to work Census Enumerator Kelly to endeavor to make up from his knowledge of the inhabitants as complete a list of the missing as possible.

The Town as It Was and Is.

The entire business and industrial section of Austin is swept away, and all that is left is a fringe of residences on the hill, too high to be affected by the flood. Yesterday the town filled all the southern end of the valley.

The Freeman's Run Creek comes down from the Alleghanies from the north. Hills covered with brushwood spring up sharply from either side of a flat bottom, some 300 yards across. The valley runs roughly north and south, and there were three streets, Rughtan, Railway, and Turner, running down the length of it. They were lined with comfortable wooden houses and ran into Main Street, which crossed the others at right angles.

Just beyond Main Street the valley takes a turn to the east, and at the point of the bend were the railroad yards, the kindling wood factory, and the Emporium Lumber Company's yards. Main Street was built largely of brick, and thus formed a barrier to the wreckage borne down by the flood. This, however, proved of little value in yesterday's disaster, for all the territory south of Main Street was swept by the fires that started when the natural gas pipes were broken. What the water spared the fire licked up entirely.

The Bayless Lumber Company's works were at the head of the valley, not far from the dam. This dam was about a mile above Main Street, and was a solid mass of concrete fifty feet high, crossing the valley from side to side. It confined a lake a mile in length and 200 yards broad, which had at the dam a depth of about fifty feet.

Although the women of Austin often shook their heads and prophesied that sooner or later it would give way, it was one of the favorite resorts of the little town. The stretch of water above it, the great concave wall below, with the hills curving down its face on either side, made it a picturesque walk for Summer evenings.

To-day the great dam is fallen and its fragments lie scattered sixty feet away from where they stood, carried there by the mighty rush of 400,000,000 gallons of water. The entire bottom of the valley has been swept clean of houses. Around its edges houses lie on their sides or tilted up.

Where Main Street once stood, the brick houses remain, but they are shattered and rent, and in front of them are piled masses of lumber and gables of houses. The stream which did all the damage runs at will across the whole plain, and the iron bridge which once spanned it at Main Street is marked only by its stone abutments.

Below Main Street, at the turn of the valley, piles of lumber are still smoldering. Not a vestige of a house remains, and the force of the flood which swept over the railroad yards before the flames fell on it is marked by an overturned locomotive and heavy car wheels carried far down the stream.

A curious sight in the valley just below Austin to-day was a train of Buffalo & Susquehanna cars loaded with coal, and weighing hundreds of tons, which had been carried 200 yards from the tracks. Two of the cars stood up-ended, forming an inverted letter V, upon the apex of which was about a ton of hay, high and dry.

An immense steel hopper was carried half a mile and thrown through the side of a house; a section of the concrete wall of the dam itself, weighing more than twenty tons, was carried more than half a mile. A carload of paper weighing 23,000 pounds was washed from the pulp mill to the Main Street district, nearly a mile. The Buffalo & Susquehanna passenger station was washed 300 feet away to Harvey & Cullen's mill pond. The railroad tracks are a twisted, distorted mass of iron for half a mile above the village and four miles below it.

Left Dulled by Disaster.

Over all the scene of desolation the State Constabulary has established guard lines through which no idle spectators may pass, and, truth to tell, the people of Austin itself seem too disheartened to care to walk amid the ruins of their former homes. But there have been many sightseers from neighboring towns, and gangs of workmen have been rushed here to aid in searching the débris for the dead, and in pulling down the great heaps of rubbish which the flood threw up.

All around the valley, however, the hills have been lined with people, and they have gazed silently at the ruin beneath them. Strangely enough hardly any children have been seen to-day, though there was a school in Austin with 900 pupils. It is not thought that many of them have been lost, but parents have been keeping them home for fear of the ghastly sights which occasionally meet one's gaze.

The homes that stand on the hillsides have been thrown open to all comers, not so much that they were welcome as the residents had no heart to keep them out. A woman sat all day long on the porch of one through which there was a continuous stream of officials and mere sightseers, and said not a word as she rocked herself to and fro. She had lost her entire family.

A man was walking across the empty site of the town and was met with the words:

"We've got your wife, Fred."

"Where?" was all he asked without a trace of emotion, and turned quickly away.

Across the valley they bore this afternoon the bodies of the dead from the school house, which had been used as the temporary morgue. It was raining hard, and the bodies were covered but not concealed by a sheet. Over rough bridges of boards, cast hurriedly over the streams that ran in all directions through the bottoms, they bore them, and the dull horror of the scene seemed to pass entirely unnoticed.

Error in Signal Cost Some Lives.

What added much to the grief of the people was the feeling that many lives might have been saved if only people had understood the warning that was given to them. Harry Davis, an engineer, was the man who first sounded the alarm. He saw the dam give away, and ran to a road house. There he called up Lena Binokey, the girl at the telephone central, and cried: "The dam's burst; give the alarm."

"Oh, quit your kidding," replied the girl, and for a moment did nothing.

Then she called up the Standard Kindling Wood Works, but her mesage was taken as referring to a fire alarm. So instead of the prolonged whistle that all the village knew was the signal to take to the hills, several short blasts were blown, which was the fire alarm.

It was just 2:30 o'clock. The streets were full of men and women. In front of Higgins's grocery store were the usual Saturday gathering of shoppers. Many of the men were at the Town Hall, where the primary elections were on. Others were out for the half holiday. When they heard the fire alarm, they at once turned to see in which direction came flames and smoke.

The hosecart was manned and turned straight up Turner Street toward the dam, and dozens of persons rushed after it. They ran straight into the wall of water. It came sweeping down the valley, twenty-five feet high.

Before it were borne hundreds of feet of pulp wood, and they acted as battering rams to bear down the houses that they struck. Before the mad rush of water the houses fell as though they were children's blocks, and the horrified spectators on the hills could watch the progress of the flood by the absolute disappearance of the town as it moved on.

Crushed as They Fled.

Men, women, and children, as they realized what was coming on them, turned and fled toward the hills. They had only 100 yards or so to go, so most of them escaped. But even as they ran some were struck down by falling houses.

Thus perished the crippled father and blind mother of State Senator Baldwin. His sister could have saved herself, but she stayed to rescue her helpless parents. She got them into the street and nearly to safety when the Presbyterian Church fell on them and crushed them as the water reached them.

Deeds of daring without number were done in the few moments that anything could be done. The brother-in-law of Mrs. Frank Sikes ran in to save her. She refused to go. "I can't take the baby," she cried. "It will catch cold. Wait till Frank calls up."

Then, at his further urging, she ran, but it was too late. Thrusting the child into her brother-in-law's hand, she fell behind with the words, "If you can't save me, save the baby."

As she spoke the Nelson house came crashing down and buried beneath it Mrs. Sikes, her three children, and her hired girl.

The Nelsons, too, were swept away, and with them their fifteen-year-old daughter Madge. She was rescued from the millpond a quarter of a mile below her home, and as she was pulled to shore she was heard praying for her mother.

The wife of Joseph McKenny, a carpenter, was drowned, but her little son, 3 years old, was saved. She had carried him almost to safety, but fell, exhausted, just as a man reached out and snatched the little fellow from her arms.

"Is that thing coming again?" sobbed the little child. "My mamma tried to carry me, but she could not hold me any longer. She could not walk."

John J. Deziel, a cattle man, was standing on the hill in front of his home when he heard the alarm blown. Like everybody else, he thought that it signified only a fire. He watched the people running up the valley and gazed curiously for the smoke. Suddenly the dull roar of the flood hit on his ears, and he saw the gray line of water, towering above the houses, racing along.

"My God, the dam's burst!" he shouted to his wife. "I must save Mrs. Foltz."

Mrs. Foltz kept a confectionery store near the foot of the valley, and at that hour had gone to rest for an hour. She had taken her clothes off and was fast asleep. But Charles Barrett, a carpenter, was ahead of Deziel, and she was carried to a place of safety just in time. Everything she owned has been swept away, and to-day she had to borrow clothes to cover herself.

Flood Meets a Barrier.

As the flood came down the valley it made for the western side. Here stood some of the principal business buildings of the town, including the Bank of Austin, the Post Office, and the Town Hall. These acted as a stay for the flood. On its crest it was bearing half a dozen wooden houses, and they were hurled upon the business blocks. One gabled roof was tossed in front of the Post Office, and looked, as it lay in the middle of the street, like a child's Noah's Ark. Another pitched roof was hung over the edge of the bank, suspended by its beams. A third was overturned right across the street.

A dam more effectual than the great mass of concrete was thus formed, and the flood as it met it broke in great waves, like the sea beating on a breakwater. It turned sharply to the east and swept down Main Street. There another block of brick stores met its fury, and men and women caught in the street were dashed ruthlessly against the sides of the buildings.

As high as the tops of the houses piled up a mass of débris. At the bottom was a mass of lumber, some carried from the yards above, some all that remained of the wrecked houses. On the top were piled fragments of houses, which in one or two cases seemed to have been set down with curiously scrupulous care.

From this place alone nine dead bodies were taken out, and it is feared that several more will be found there when the débris has been removed.

Across the creek at the end of Main Street was a bridge of steel girders. It was tossed aside as though it had been a feather and was carried down around the bend of the stream far away. Below were the railroad yards, and as the mighty mass of water struck them an engine toppled over on its side and rails and car wheels were borne hither and thither.

The full force of the flood did not reach the Standard Kindling Wood Company's works, protected as they were by the barrier at the Post Office and bank, but it broke in two the pipes which were used for the natural gas supply of the town.

Fire Completes the Destruction.

The gas rushed forth, and in a few minutes there came an explosion as some of it reached a fire in one of the houses near by. In a moment the lumber yard of the kindling wood works was alight and millions of feet of timber were blazing fiercely.

Even if the people of Austin had not been too dazed by what had befallen them to do anything there was no way to put out the flames. The hose cart of the town had been carried away by the flood, and there was absolutely nothing that could be used to fight the fire. It was not till hours afterward that a couple of fire engines came from Williamsport and Renovo and some firemen from Allegany and Olean.

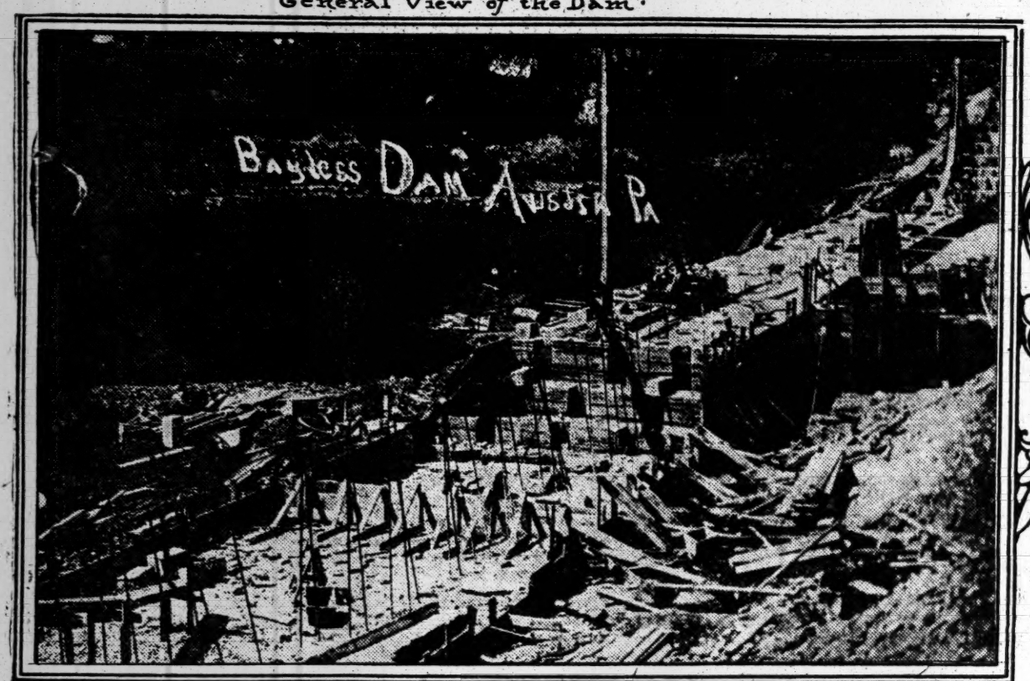
Altogether it is reckoned that the flood carried away fifteen houses below Main Street, and the flames licked up what was left of the 15,000,000 feet of lumber in the yards of the Goodyear Lumber Company, and practically everything in the railway shops and the Standard Kindling Wood Works.

The brick buildings on Main Street have stayed up amid the piles of débris only at the expense of cracks from the top to the bottom. The front of the Post Office is broken, and the bank of Austin is said to have been shifted on its foundations, though its money and records are safe.

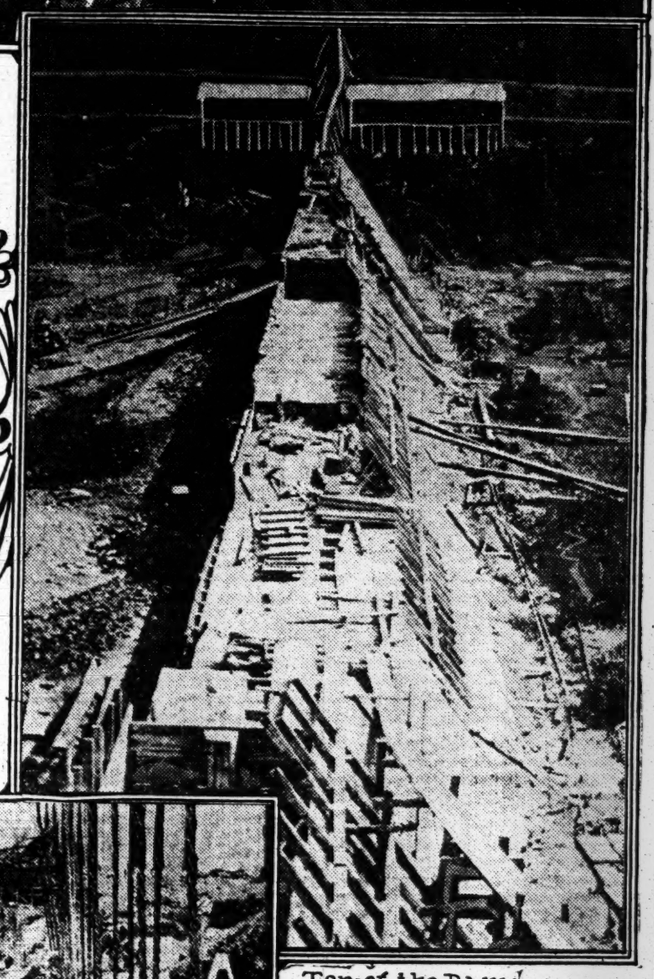
The home of the Rev. Father Bryant is partly habitable. He saw his church swept entirely away, but has at any rate the upper story of his house in some kind of order. The house is tilted up strangely and its lower rooms are full of the fragments of his own furniture and pictures and such débris as the tide swept into it; but above, though the walls and staircase are out of plumb, everything remains unharmed, and to-day he was

Construction of the Dam Whose Breaking Destroyed Austin.

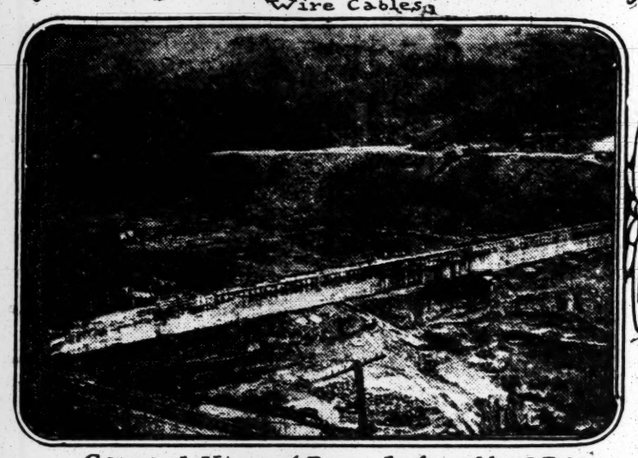
General View of the Dam.



Top of the Dam, showing method of Construction, Concrete surrounding Wire Cables.



Top of the Dam.



General View of Dam, before the Water was let in.

Foundation of the Dam showing wire Cables bolted into Rock.

sheltering in it some children who had no other place they could go for help.

Bicyclist's Warning Saved Town of Costello.

Three miles down the stream was Costello, a town of 500 inhabitants, and about 50 houses. The valley is narrow, and it was certain that the flood could find no outlet, and would sweep down on it with almost as resistless a force as that which had destroyed Austin. The people were as much in danger, and no warning could be given by telephone, as the wires were down.

In this emergency Herbert Young, who worked for the Emporium Lumber Company, was equal to the occasion. He sprang on his bicycle and rode for his life and the lives of 500 down the rough mountain trail.

A mile above Costello was William Brownlee's flour mill. He was at work there with three or four hands. The lad dashed up and shouted a warning. Brownlee and his men, with one glance up the valley, ran for the hills. They reached them, and scrambled up just in time to see the mill swept away by a wall of water, even at that distance from the dam, fifteen feet high.

Michael Mertino was on the road between Austin and Costello when he heard the roar of the flood. He sprang from his cart and unhitched the horses. As he did so the waters reached him. He sprang at a sapling and grasped it with one hand. With the other he caught another, and between the two managed to pull himself up. His horses had no chance. They were swept away from beneath his feet, and so far not even their bodies have been found.

The town of Costello stood right in the way of the flood, on either side of the creek. Thanks to Young's warning, the residents managed to escape, with the exception of two, one of whom was a bed-ridden old woman. But the survivors have nowhere to go, as in all the little settlement there stand to-day only four houses.

Relief Promptly Despatched.

Assistance to the ruined village of Austin began to arrive an hour or two after the disaster occurred. A man who actually saw the dam give way hastened home to Coudersport and returned in his automobile with such things as he could gather hastily for the relief of the women and children. From Hall's dry goods store at St. Mary's were despatched last night 150 double blankets, which were of inestimable benefit in the keen mountain air to the homeless sufferers. From Emporium and Keating Summit supplies were despatched by road, and relief trains were made up at Harrisburg and Olean which reached here early this morning.

Outside aid was urgently needed. The men here seemed unable to do anything and there was a certainty of great suffering from lack of food, as every meat and grocery store in the place had been destroyed.

The firemen from Williamsport reached here about 1 o'clock last night and at once did what they could to limit the fire, and by the light of the flames the task of hunting for the dead began.

At the hospital, as there was so little of its own work to be done with only six persons seriously injured, hospitality was offered to all who asked for it, and a food kitchen was set up immediately the first corps of State workers arrived. In Odd Fellows' Hall Dr. C. J. B. Flower and a corps of nurses were cutting up sandwiches and making coffee for all who needed them. No relief was given to the mere sightseers, of whom hundreds flocked to the town to-day, but every inhabitant of Austin was welcome.

It was a curious and pitiful sight to see the men and women who were thus forced to seek charitable relief. They had yesterday been prosperous and contented and to-day were left penniless. They sat on the bench in the dark, gloomy hall or formed a line that passed slowly in front of the table to get their rations. Skilled artisans, well-to-do merchants and professional men were reduced to the same level of want. They sat there silent and sad, and every few hours or so Dr. Flower had to clear the hall of those who sat on because they had nowhere else to go.

Dr. B. Franklin Royer, chief inspector of the State Board of Health, arrived during the morning with two nurses from Williamsburg, and with Dr. Thomas H. Stites took charge of the relief work. There is little strictly medical work to be done, but there is much of preventive work. The doctors, who will be joined to-morrow by Dr. C. J. Dixon, head of the Board of Health, are superintending the removal of the débris, arranging for the identification of the dead and seeing that there is no trouble about the death registration.

They are also face to face with the problem of food and shelter, and spent to-day in trying to find out accurately what there is to be done in this direction. They were certain of one thing already, the urgent need of women and children's clothing and of blankets, and will be thankful for any gifts of these necessities.

E. F. Bicknell, National Director of the Red Cross, arrived to-day, bringing $15,000 in cash to be used for immediate aid of the survivors.

Gov. Dix telephoned from Albany this morning that the State of New York was prepared to send anything the sufferers might need as soon as Pennsylvania would make known what would be acceptable.

The homeless have all been provided with shelter. On the outskirts of Austin are a number of houses which were vacated by workers in the Goodyear mill when that plant was dismantled. These houses have been filled with homeless people. The residents of Keating Summit have taken in the others, several hundred in number.

Fifty men of the Eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard who came on the relief train from Harrisburg, in command of Major Finney, with Capt. Schill, the quarter master, and Capt. George C. Jack of the Governor's troop.

Order so far has been maintained excellently, and there has been none of the robbing of the dead, which often follows these calamities. The local police have been reinforced by troops of the State Constabulary from Spottsville, under the command of Lieut. Myers. They came in by this morning's train, and are now patrolling the entire town and allowing only those to come near the ruins who can show their business.

Orders were issued to the railroads to bring no more sightseers to Austin, and sentinels were placed on the chief roadways with instructions to pass none but workmen. Hundreds of automobiles and carriages were turned back.

Probably the End of Austin.

Even the work of hauling down the débris is in the hands of the State authorities, and gangs of Italian laborers have been hurried here from the nearest available points. With ropes they are hauling at the piled timbers, and slowly dragging them to the ground.

"This is the last of Austin," said one of the old residents to-night. "The town is wiped out, and there is no call for it to be rebuilt, as there is no more lumber here for the big mills to work on. Austin is gone."

An exodus began from here this afternoon. The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad, which runs into Austin from Keating Summit, was working under great difficulties, and could not help its passengers suffering much discomfort. Its track to Buffalo was cut off short at Austin, and the force of railroad men seemed quite inadequate. Early in the day it was announced that trains would run to Keating Summit according to convenience, and not on any schedule, and it was impossible to get information as to when the train would start.

For an hour or more before it finally got away every seat in a long string of coaches was taken, and even the baggage car was crowded with persons standing up, and they were forced to wait patiently in order to be sure they would not be left behind. Outside the rain was descending in torrents, and many of those in the cars had been hours without food.

It was a true refugee train, and all bore the discomforts uncomplainingly. Many of the passengers, indeed, were only sightseers, and others were laborers for whose services in the clean-swept valley there was no demand—but dozens were inhabitants of Austin, who were turning their backs on the Freeman's Run valley perhaps forever. They seemed too exhausted and miserable to say anything, and did not even bewail their fate. They sat listless and miserable, and during all the long climb through the mountains hardly said a word. They seemed to despair that Austin could ever be rebuilt, and had not even the spirit to talk of their own escape.

ONLY TWO DIED IN COSTELLO.

Hatless, Coatless Man Riding a Bicycle Ahead of the Flood Saved the Rest.

COSTELLO, Penn., Oct. 1.—While the town of Costello was destroyed by the flood, its death list is only two. The victims are Edward W. Earle, whose body has been recovered, and a Mrs. Hodges. That the fatalities were not proportionately as large as those in Austin is due to a dramatic and successful warning of the impending disaster.

Edward Young, a workman in the Standard Lumber Mill in Austin, whose home is in Costello, heard the roar of the flood while it was still a half mile away. His first thought as he saw the wall of water was of his wife and little ones here, three miles from the mill. He measured the torrent's speed with his eye, then, coatless and hatless, he jumped on his bicycle and sped for Costello. Down the three-mile valley he pedaled, with the roar ever swelling behind him. He shouted a warning as he sped past isolated houses, whose occupants fled to the hilltops. Two minutes in advance of the flood he dashed into Costello, shrieking his message, and Costello, almost to a man, fled.

Young gained his home, burst into the house, shouted to his wife, and between them they carried their children to safety.

Before the arrival of Young, A. R. McDonald, Western Union operator at Austin, had flashed down the line news of the danger to the town. The Costello operator was not in his office. The dispatcher at Galeton, Penn., however, heard the warning, "The dam is broken," wired by Austin. The dispatcher leaped to the key and asked for further information, but McDonald merely flashed "Goodbye" and fled to safety.

About fifty buildings were destroyed here. The principal hotel was twisted about and wrecked, the railroad station was swept away, and much of the town seriously damaged. About 150 people are homeless here to-night, many of them sleeping on rugs thrown on the soggy ground.

AMAZING ESCAPES AS THE FLOOD CAME

Telephone Girl Who Got First Word of the Break Found Refuge on Hillside.

FATHER OWES LIFE TO BABY

Thrilling Experiences In the Bayless Mill—How the Rushing Torrent Looked to Survivors.

AUSTIN, Penn., Oct. 1.—Lena Binokey, the central telephone operator who got the first word that the dam was breaking from Harry Davis, the Buffalo & Susquenanna engineer, was not killed. After sending in an alarm she rushed into the street, screaming, "The dam has broken!" and fled for her life toward the steep hillside at the north end of Main Street. Turning toward the valley, she saw the great wall of water descending upon the town.

"From where I stood," she said to-day, "the wall of water seemed fifty feet high. Above it rose a great cloud of spray in which houses seemed to toss, bumping against one another, spinning and turning as they fell to pieces or were swept out of sight. The noise was appalling.

"When I fled from Main Street there were scores of people behind me, many of them children. They did not seem to appreciate the imminence of their danger.

"Some turned into stores as if to make a casual purchase. While I was looking down upon them, utterly helpless to give further warning, the cloud of mist that seemed to precede the flood hid them from view, and a moment later the green water buried the houses from my sight."

Boyd Lockhard, a young business man, said that when he heard the alarm given he thought some one was playing a practical joke, and he went to the street to watch the people's actions. He looked in the direction of the dam and saw the oncoming flood but three blocks away.

Like a Wall of Wood.

"It looked like a wall of wood, twenty-five feet high," he said. "At first glance I did not see the water at all because the wood at the pulp mill was carried before the water, and became a sort of battering ram that tore away the buildings. I ran toward the hill, and by the greatest effort got above the level of the water while it was surging within ten feet of me. The ground began to give way under me, but I managed to clamber a few feet further."

James Leeman, a night worker, was asleep at his home, and did not hear the alarm. When the rush of water swallowed up his little home, he was tossed out upon a pile of floating debris, and eventually floated to a landing a mile and a half below the village. Wounded and bruised, he made his way back, only to find that his wife and four children had perished. Leeman went insane.

W. D. Robertson, another night worker, watchman at the Bayless Mill, was asleep in the third story of the Starkweather building when aroused by the roar of the flood. He stepped out on a balcony commanding a view of the on-rushing waters.

"Houses were tossing about like corks," he said. "I was transfixed with horror, unable to make a move to save myself. The entire building lurched forward and then collapsed. I fell two stories with the building, and found myself protected by a bridge which had formed by the wedging timbers. I made good my escape, and I am mighty glad to be here to tell about it. I have three little kiddies in Erie. Thank God they were not here." Robertson was badly injured.

Frank Robinson, a one-armed stenographer, was also on the third story of the Starkweather building. He said he heard the fire whistle, but paid no attention to it, and the first thing he knew the floor gave way beneath him, and the whole building fairly lurched across the street. He was hurled through a window and landed on top of some débris, on which he floated to safety.

Saved by Saving Baby.

Thomas Lawler, a bartender at the Commercial Hotel, says he owes his life to his attempt to save his baby daughter. He told his story to-day as he lay on a cot in the hospital with both legs broken.

"I was upstairs in my home on Railroad Street," he said, "playing with my eight-months-old daughter. My wife and little boy were downstairs. Without warning the roof caved in over my head, and then with the rising water it floated away. Instinctively I grabbed my baby, and when I found myself floating along with the wreck of the house, I held her above my head.

"I caught hold of the side of my house and pushed the baby on it, and held on tight. All around me was a sea of slabs. It was all over in three or four minutes, but it seemed years. The part of the house I was clinging to was rammed with terrific impact into the hills, where I scrambled ashore with both legs broken. How I dragged myself to the hospital with the baby I don't know, but I did."

Lawler's wife and boy were drowned.

Robert Cransie tells of an amazing escape. "I was about 100 feet below the dam when it gave way," he said. "I saw the wall of water rushing down upon me, and although it poured over me at least thirty feet high, it threw me flat on the ground. Somehow I came bobbing up to the top of the twisting, gurgling mass, and grabbed the branches of a tree as it shot past me. I was rescued while clinging to it last night."

In the Bayless Mill.

Employes of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Mill had thrilling experiences. There were 250 hands at work when the flood came. Fifty of them were young women employed on the first floor. It is thought that all but five of these escaped. A dozen were injured.

M. A. Devereaux, who was in the grinding room, grasped the shafting above him when he saw the wall of the mill cave in. The whirling countershaft caused him to lose his grip, and he sank into the water. He was again tossed up and caught in the tangled machinery, from which he was rescued after calling for two hours for help. He was taken to the hospital with both legs broken.

Emery Worth, who was in the tying room, described the first warning of the flood as a hissing noise. "Thinking a steam pipe had blown up," he said, "I looked up from my work just in time to see the room cave in. I was thrown out of the window and onto the roof, which landed me high and dry on the hill."

Worth is at the hospital, seriously injured.

Mary Blaitz, who worked in the counting room, told reporters in the hospital to-day how it feels to have a leg amputated with an axe.

"I was busy at my books," she said, "when suddenly there turned through the wall one of the big pulp-grinding stones of the mills. As I leaped aside to avoid it the ceiling caved in, and the water followed and passed over me. Rescuers found me later pinned beneath the grinding stone. They tried to release me but failed. The great stone was too big to move, and I felt as if I should surely die there.

Asked Them to Cut Off Her Leg.

"'Get an axe and cut my leg off,' I told them. But no man would volunteer. 'Cut it off,' I pleaded. 'You can stand it if I can.'

"I looked up and saw Joe Venargo, a friend of mine. 'You do it, Joe, for me,' I pleaded. I was in awful pain, and nothing could be worse torture than what I was enduring. 'I—I can't do that, Mary,' he said.

"I asked a big man back of him to do it. He picked up the axe. By the lantern light I saw the descending blade glisten. I think he chopped it four or five times before they could pry me loose."

At the hospital Dr. Ashcraft said that the stump had been dressed skillfully, and that the plucky girl would recover.

Joseph McKinney, an employe of the Bayless Mill, struggled to get over a board fence topped with barbed wire which proved a death trap for scores. He had his little child by the hand. Unable to get over it himself, McKinney threw his child over to safety, and met death in the water. A score of survivors who saw this act have pledged themselves to bring up the child.

John Harvey and Clara Dittenhoffer, other employes of the mill, dug their way through a brick wall when imprisoned by wreckage, and were subsequently rescued. Six persons are known to have been killed in the main building of the Bayless plant, and surviving employes say that thirty-five other lives may have been lost there. Even as late as to-day two persons were rescued alive from the ruins of the mill. One is an infant a few months old, which was cooing and crying alternately when rescuers came upon it, wrapped in a blanket. The baby girl had evidently slipped from the arms of some one who was trying to carry her to safety. The child has not been identified. Close by the bodies of Anna Jackson and Flossie Melzer a man also was rescued alive, but is in a precarious condition.

Laughed at the Warning.

Mrs. Martha Kinnicut, a restaurant keeper, laughed when warned of the flood. A child was drinking a glass of soda. "Oh, let the kid finish her glass," said Mrs. Kinnicut to a boy who came running in with the alarm. A few moments later the store was swept away, and the woman and child are among the missing.

The young son of Mrs. Thomas Reese was swinging on the doorstep of his father's house. The house is on high ground and one of the few that escaped. His mother had just darted out of the door when she saw her boy swept into the waters. The frantic mother plunged in to save him, and a big Hungarian waded in and pulled her out on the bank. Infuriated, she turned back to the flood. In restraining her from plunging in her clothes were torn from her body and her arms broken. The child was drowned.

Mrs. William H. Erhardt escaped from her house, but turned back to get a handbag containing $20. She was drowned. Those of her party escaped. This afternoon her handbag was found, but her body has not yet been recovered.

Madge Nelson, 18 years old, was thrown from the second story of her home upon a pile of driftwood, and escaped after a half-mile voyage on the crest of the flood. Her mother, who was on the first floor, was drowned.

Ralph Tonofaro, a shoemaker, was drowned, with his wife and six children.

TAFT SENDS SYMPATHY.

And as Head of the Red Cross Offers Help to Austin.

OMAHA, Oct. 1—President Taft, having traveled all night, did not learn the details of the disaster at Austin until today. He immediately sent telegrams of sympathy to the Mayors of the flooded towns, directed the Acting Secretary of War at Washington to dispatch an officer to Austin to determine what aid can be rendered by the Federal Government, and sent a message to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, active head of the Red Cross, saying that as President of the Red Cross he had offered the assistance of that organization. In his telegram to the Mayor of Austin Mr. Taft said:

> I have been shocked and horrified by the news of the catastrophe that has befallen your thriving village. I want to express to you my sympathy as an individual and as President of the United States, in which I am sure the entire Nation joins. Such assistance as can be rendered by the Government, or the Red Cross, is at your disposal. Please wire me at Omaha as to the extent of the disaster, and as to your needs.

The President also sent a telegram to Gov. Tener, which, after quoting the above, concluded:

> I should be very glad to have you telegraph me at Omaha if you have any suggestions to make.

To Acting Secretary of War Oliver President Taft said:

> Please send a competent officer of the Quartermaster's Department to the scene of this disaster at once and report as to what service, if any, the Government can render.

Upon his arrival here the President asked for the latest news.

"It is terrible, terrible," he said.

A sock is no stronger than its weakest part.

Reinforcing the toe and heel won't help much if sole and ankle are unprotected.

The Interwoven Sock has *every* wear-point wear-proofed—toe, heel, sole and ankle.

It is the one *light-weight* sock that really wears.

Let us tell you something: It took us 50 years to perfect the Interwoven process—to make *light-weight* socks that will wear as well as or better than heavy, clumsy ones. Being knit to form, the shape and fit of Interwoven Socks are permanent. Ten million pairs of Interwoven Socks were sold the past year—more than of any other mill-brand. Try one pair—that will convince you. 25c, 35c, 50c—at your dealer's.

INTERWOVEN STOCKING COMPANY
Sole Makers

Change of Management in

The ANSONIA

On Sunday morning, October 1st, 1911, the management of The ANSONIA passed into the control of the new Company, of which Mr. Frank W. Harriman and Mr. Gustav Obendorfer, for twenty years Managers of the Holland House, New York, are Managing Directors.

CARPET CLEANING J. & J. W. WILLIAMS Tel. 366 Columbus. Est. 1875. 353 West 54th St

Odd Lots of Stock

We offer the small investor, the owner of a few hundred dollars, a plan designed especially for his convenience and safety.

On this plan, we buy 1 share or more of stock and 1 bond or more.

Send for Circular No. 40—"Odd Lot Investment."

John Muir & Co

Specialists in Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

A Piano NOW

You perhaps have been thinking of purchasing a piano for some time; you have thought of giving your children the advantage of a musical education; of bringing into your home the refinement that good music and a good piano means, but it needs more than thought. A little sacrifice on your part and our easy payment plan will do the rest.

PEASE PIANOS

are known to you by reputation, and you don't have to be an expert if you buy a "Pease." They have stood the test of 67 years and we take an interest in every Pease Piano that does not end when we receive your money. Our guarantee is without limit o time.

Our prices, from $325 up, are not high for a really GOOD piano and we have many bargains in slightly used pianos of our own and other good makes from $125 up.

Write for catalog and bargain list.

PEASE PIANO CO.,

128 West 42d St., near B'way, N. Y.

Brooklyn Branch: 34 Flatbush Av.

Newark Branch: 10 New St.

6% Mortgage Bonds

Denominations

$1,000—$500—$100

Offered at par and interest. Principal and interest thoroughly secured

New York Real Estate Security Company

42 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

Assets, $10,000,000
Capital, $3,950,000

Write for Information—Circular "5"

$50 TO CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC COAST via **Lackawanna Railroad**

On Sale to October 14, 1911

Ticket Offices: Broadway, cor. 42d St., 28th, Howard and Wall Sts. Brooklyn: 505 Fulton St.

TWO INQUIRIES BEGUN INTO DAM'S BREAKING

Engineer Who Built It Says It Would Have Stood if Repaired as He Recommended.

CAUSE OF FIRST TROUBLE

Slip in the Rock Foundation Further Down Than Tests Were Made Tore Out the Concrete.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Penn., Oct. 1.—Two official inquiries have been begun into the breaking of the Bayless Dam yesterday, one by the District Attorney of Potter County and the other by the State Water Commission. The dam was examined by experts after the break in January, 1910, and recommendations made looking to its safety.

The District Attorney has obtained the names of these experts, who submitted a report to the Bayless Company, and will summon them to testify at an inquest some day this week.

State Engineer Farley Gannett from the State Water Commission made a technical examination to-day of the fallen dam. He was unable to find any of the officials of the lumber company to which it belonged and declined to discuss the causes that may have led to the collapse. He did, however, run across a man who actually saw the dam fall. He was driving past the dam on Saturday afternoon and noticed that it seemed leaking badly. Water was pouring from five or six cracks in its front. He called the attention of his driver to the fact, and as he spoke the smash came.

"It was a most extraordinary sight," this man told the State Engineer. "The dam broke in pieces, and one after another six great masses of concrete came crashing into the valley just as though you were to knock down one domino after another. The break ran across the front of the dam like the crack of a whip and the water gushed out with a force that carried a whole section of the dam sixty feet away down stream. 'My God! there she goes,' I shouted, and then wo dashed for the hillside."

It appears that the break came close to the spot where the dam had been under alteration recently. After the break in January, 1910, two large notches were cut into it by dynamite so as to lower the height of the water in the lake by four feet. This Summer it was decided to fill these notches up and only last Friday men were at work filling in the second depression.

When the break came a mighty mass of concrete 100 feet across and stretching from the top to the bottom of the dam fell forward. As it struck the ground it was shattered into fragments and was carried far down the stream by the rush of the millions of gallons of water. Five other breaks occurred and three of the segments detached were hurled forward so as to form a rough semicircle with a radius of sixty feet.

It is noticeable that the concrete is very smooth and it is possible to break lumps off from what now lies in the valley. It appears from the nature of the smash that the lines of cleavage followed the places where one day's work had stopped and another had begun. Strong bars or steel were imbedded in the concrete to strengthen these joints and many of them remain fast in what still stands. They have been bent like twigs and have broken away from the sections that fell.

The break in January, 1910, had made Austin nervous and there was a scare about the dam last Spring. At that time it was said that it had slipped eighteen inches and that the water was likely at any moment to break loose. On one occasion the alarm was actually given and the people of Austin ran for the hills. It was found that there was no danger for the time being and it was the memory of that scare which made many believe that there was nothing to be feared in yesterday's alarm.

Engineer Hatton's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Chalkley Hatton, the engineer who designed the dam that burst at Austin, Penn., lives at present in Wilmington, Del. He said today he had heard nothing concerning the breaking of the dam, except from reports in the newspapers. The dam was properly designed and built, he said, despite the criticisms that were being made. The consulting engineer of the New York Croton Aqueduct Commission, he declared, had examined the dam and pronounced the design first class in every respect.

"The dam was of good design," said Mr. Hatton, "and was constructed in the best manner possible. The foundation of the structure was good solid sandstone. This foundation rock had been undermined, however, by the seeping of water. This caused the damage to the dam a year and a half ago.

"To tell the truth, I did not think the company had been using the dam since I had examined it after the trouble started and had pronounced it unsafe. Had the company followed out my recommendations concerning the repairs needed I do not think the dam would have given way.

"We made a good test of the rock foundation of the dam before we began to build. We bored through the rock for a distance of eight feet and found no fissures. Eight feet, in our estimation, was deep enough to drill in a search for fractures in the rock foundation, even for so large a dam.

"The fissures must have existed much deeper down, however, for the rock under the dam must have slid, allowing the huge wall to slide forward when the weakening was first noticed.

"The foot of the dam had been set in a channel four feet deep in the rock foundations, and the sides of the concrete dam were set twenty feet into the rock of the hills to each side and then anchored there by steel rods 2½ inches thick and 25 feet long. Of course, when the foot of the dam slid forward the topping pressure became too heavy for the dam to withstand.

"I believe the company has had under course of construction a second dam, upstream from this one, which was designed to take some of the strain from the dam I designed. The water was eventually to be allowed to rise half-way up the face of my dam when the new barrier should have been completed."

Cause of the First Break.

After the first break in the dam of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company in January, 1910, The Engineering News, in its issue of March 17, 1910, made a technical report in regard to the causes of the break, saying:

"In the opinion of Mr. Hatton, the designer, the failure of the dam to withstand the flood of Jan. 21, 1910, was probably due to two causes—first, that the great bulk of concrete which had been hurriedly built, some during freezing weather, and which had been completed but six weeks before the maximum pressure came up it, had not set so as to attain its ultimate tensile strength.

"The most important cause, however, was due to the water getting under the dam. This condition was not anticipated when building the dam, and all precautions which seemed necessary at the time were taken to guard against it.

"Nothing has been done toward reinforcing this dam. It is now being used, and at this writing carries a depth of thirty-six inches of water, and no further movement has been noticed."

Two small cracks, apparently due to contraction, had appeared in the dam shortly after construction, but there was no evidence of a settlement, according to the writer.

"On Jan. 22," the article continues, "a large slice of earth forming the eastern wall below the dam dropped down eight feet and partially slid into the valley and some water came down in the slide, which was evidently coming from behind the dam. Water in large quantities began coming up through the ground from fifteen to fifty feet down stream, showing that the water had gotten under the dam through the embankment and through the rock strata. On the next day a section of the dam slid out at the bottom. One crack opened four inches and the other four and a half. This movement covered a period of about eight hours, when it stopped.

"The thirty-six-inch pipe which was built through the centre of the dam as a draw-off had been capped by the company with a wooden cap attached to the bell of the cast iron pipe with wrought iron clamps, contrary to the advice of the designing engineer. He recommended a valve cap. This cap being at the foot of the spillwater it was, of course, impossible to remove it when the water was wasting in such large volumes over the spillwater.

"At the time of the first break in the dam this cap was blown clear of the cleanout pipe with dynamite and the dam emptied.

"It was then observed that portions of the embankment had been washed away. Some of it went out under the dam, but the major portion went out through the thirty-six-inch cleanout pipe. It was also observed that the upstream face of the dam was intact except for the vertical cracks."

A footnote, referring to Mr. Hatton's opinion, made this comment:

"Since this statement Mr. Hatton communicated with The Engineering News, saying that excavations had been made to the bottom of the concrete foundations and it was discovered that the rock foundations upon which the dam rested slid forward, starting at a point about twelve feet above the base of the dam on the upstream side.

"Three minor leaks showed up below the toe of the dam. The water getting under the dam at a depth of six feet below the concrete base exerted a much greater upward pressure than was anticipated when the cross-section was designed, and reduced the factor of safety against sliding to an unsafe limit."

Fear Lurked in Austin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—"For a year or more the people of Austin, most of whom worked for the three pulp mills in the vicinity, have dreaded the collapse of the big dam," said R. L. Ross of this city, who with his wife, a native of Austin, frequently visited the little Pennsylvania town.

"Those folks of the little valley always had a lurking fear that some day they would have to flee for their lives, just as they did once when the dam sprang a leak," said Mr. Ross. "I have often heard discussed in Austin the strength of the great dam that overlooked the city and held in check the waters from two streams, but there was present always a hope that the break, if ever it came, would come slowly and give ample warning."

"When I was in Austin three weeks ago people remarked that the Johnstown flood of 1889 was likely to be repeated at Austin," said David B. Morgan, a Washingtonian and native of Austin, who hurried to the Pennsylvania town to-night.

Mr. Morgan's mother telegraphed from Austin to-day:

"Dam is gone. All safe."

His aunt, Mrs. John O'Donnell, and her husband, however, are believed to have perished. Mrs. O'Donnell had a millinery establishment adjoining the Commercial Hotel, which was destroyed. Mrs. O'Donnell was a cripple.

"Austin, a town scarcely thirty years old, has had an awful history," said Mr. Morgan. "It has narrowly escaped destruction in four big fires—the last one, in the first week of July, 1909, wiping out Main Street. It has been surrounded by forest fires several times. Fire insurance companies threatened to cancel insurance policies some time ago, probably because they regarded the water supply protection as inadequate. I know that they canceled my father-in-law's policy at that time.

"The consensus of opinion in the town almost always has been that the dam was unsafe. People have been afraid of it, but no protest has been made because the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company mill was the life of the town. A year ago last Winter the dam was full of ice. It cracked the masonry work and frightened the citizens. The emergency lock at the bottom of the dam, for use when the pressure became too great, would not work. The dam was dynamited to let the water out, and thus avoid its giving way.

"Since then the mill built a wooden dam about a half mile above the big one in order to minimize the pressure on the concrete structure. They were still nailing planks in the work on that auxiliary dam three weeks ago. I cannot understand why the company let the water accumulate so much that it ran over the dam. The water used to give out each Summer, and the dam was built to avoid shutting down the plant."

BAYLESS COMPANY HELPING.

Damage to Plant Won't Exceed $100,000, Says Its President.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 1.—F. J. Bayless, President of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, made this statement to-night:

"We are greatly shocked because of the loss of life, injury of persons, and damage to property in Austin. We have taken steps to aid in the relief measures now going forward.

"The loss to our plant will not exceed $100,000. It will in no way affect the solvency of our company, as the value of our Canadian properties exceeds the amount of our bonds. We have no news that Binghamton people were killed at Austin, and only two were slightly hurt. Only a part of our plant is injured, save for water damage. The larger buildings are in fair condition.

"We believe that the loss of life will not exceed 100 and that the injured will number 300 at the most."

Special Prayer for Flood Victims.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Oct. 1.—Bishop Burgess of Long Island made a special prayer at the morning service in the cathedral here to-day for the flood sufferers. He asked for the protection of the village and begged a blessing for the rescued ones, care for those bereaved, and peace for those who were gone.

Boss of the Road

THE PACKARD "SIX" has set a new mark for the Forbes road, 303 miles from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Driven by J. M. Murdock, treasurer of the Standard Auto Company of Pittsburgh, the new car on August 1, 1911, clipped an hour and ten minutes off the best previous record of twelve hours and fifty-one minutes.

For 160 miles the Forbes road is a succession of steep and rocky grades in the Allegheny mountains. Obstructing the entire route, are thousands of water breakers which retard the speed of a car and subject it to almost constant strain. This run is considered the supreme test for automobiles when traveling at sustained speed.

The feat of the Packard "Six" so far surpasses the former records as to mark a new epoch in mountain motoring.

Packard Motor Car Company of New York

1861 Broadway

Demonstrations of the "Six" by appointment

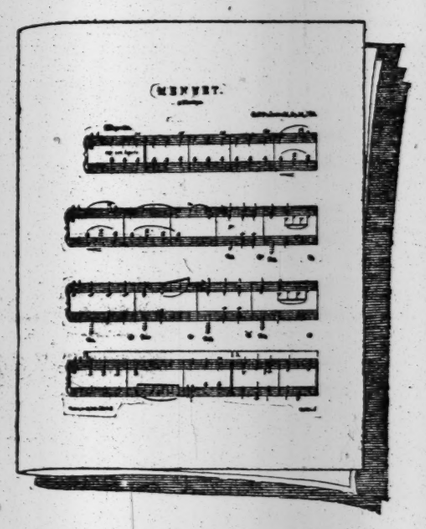
Packard 'SIX'

Complete catalog and any information on request

What Makes Your Piano Silent?

Isn't It This? →

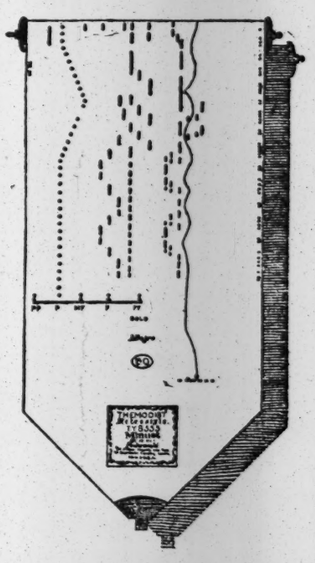
—Your inability to read and play *Sheet Music*



You can play this selection—Paderewski's Minuet—and *Sixteen Thousand* others if you exchange your "silent" piano for a Pianola Piano and:

Use this →

—The Metrostyle Pianola Music Roll which *anyone can play*



Do you realize that practically every piece of good music ever written has been put into the form of a Pianola music-roll that *you can play?*

Think what this means! The privilege of hearing *whenever you wish,* the music of any Opera you have ever listened to! Or any Concert selection! Or any Waltz, March, Song! All the interesting music for two hundred years past! All the bright, happy music of today!

And all this music you can play, *yourself.* No one can tell you what this means. You must *experience* the fascination of *producing* music, to appreciate the keen, personal gratification it gives you.

The Pianola Piano Makes You an *Artist* in Your Playing

It alone, of all player-pianos has the Metrostyle and the *red interpretation line* on its music. Follow this line with the Metrostyle pointer attached to the tempo-lever, and you interpret the selection with all the skill of a trained musician. There can be no *monotony* in your playing of the Pianola Piano. The Metrostyle absolutely precludes this.

Moreover, the Metrostyle is *not arbitrary.* It thoroughly teaches you the thousands of pieces in the Pianola repertory, which **you do not know,** and shows you just how great musicians play them. But you are always at liberty to vary the expression to suit your own taste or mood of the moment.

If you have no piano, let us tell you how little it will cost you *per month* to own a Pianola Piano, which can be played either *by hand* or with the music roll.

If you already own a piano, which you *cannot play,* let us give you an estimate on what we will allow you on it, *in exchange* for a Pianola Piano.

On Easy Payments **You can buy a genuine Pianola Piano for $550** Pianos for rent

A limited number of Exchanged Pianola Pianos and Pianolas (fully guaranteed) at greatly reduced prices

Hear the New Victor-Victrolas and all Victor Records at Aeolian Hall

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY AEOLIAN HALL NEAR 34th STREET 362 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

Men's $5.00 Derbies—at Saks' at $1.95

A remarkable sale beginning today.

¶ This is a sporting proposition of five to two on the Derby, and we first propose to tell you how it came to a head.

¶ We bought the bodies of these hats from the largest manufacturing retailer of 5.00 hats in this country. And we bought them at a bargain, just because they happened to run a little lighter than the regulation run of hats produced by this particular maker.

¶ Now, nothing is too light for us in a Derby hat. We are eternally looking to devise ways and means of lightening man's cranial burdens, and the lighter the Derby the happier are we. It struck us as a singular circumstance, therefore, that a manufacturer should practically pay us to take the very thing we are always looking for!

¶ Well, Sir, to cut the story short, we have blocked these 5.00 Derbies in seven of the smartest models—and by *smartest,* we mean those exclusive shapes which fulfill the requirements of style, without the freakish tendencies of most so-called good hat styles.

¶ Finally, we have marked these 5.00 hats at 1.95, *just because they are not so heavy as they were intended to be!* Which, by the way, is a classic in the humor of hatdom. In all, there are 1,500 of these hats. Not a flaw or an imperfection in one of them. And every single hat in the lot looks just as much like five dollars as it is physically possible for a Derby hat to look.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street.

GOV. TENER REFUSES AID FROM OUTSIDE

State Will Fulfill Its Errand of Mercy Before Fixing Responsibility, He Declares.

DIRECTS THE RELIEF WORK

Red Cross and Other States Ready If Called Upon—Trains Carry Needed Help Promptly.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1.—Gov. John K. Tener, after he had spent all of Saturday night and Sunday in directing the departure of constabulary, physicians, and nurses and sanitation corps to Austin, said to-night:

"It is early now to talk of prosecutions and fixing the blame for this terrible thing, but we will come to that after the State has first fulfilled its errand of mercy at Austin.

"If there is blame to be placed the proper authorities will see to it. The distressing phases of the terrible disaster confront us all at this time. There are thousands of needy and distressed whose duty it is for the State to aid.

"Capt. Groome assures me that the State Constabulary is a sufficiently large force to cope with the situation. Looting will be impossible. After rendering aid to the survivors, the problem of restoring the valley from a sanitation standpoint will be the next thing. Tentage, provisions, medicine, and everything needed will be on the scene by midnight to-night."

Replying to a message from President Taft tendering sympathy and offering the aid of the Red Cross, Gov. Tener sent this message:

The Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States:
Your message of sympathy and kindly offer of assistance gratefully received. Pennsylvania thanks you for this prompt tendering of help. Loss of life will not exceed 255. Situation well in hand.
JOHN K. TENER.

The Governor received many telegrams tendering aid. One came from Gov. Wilson of New Jersey, in which he placed at Gov. Tener's disposal the full equipment and stores of the National Guard of his State. Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio also tendered his sympathy, as did many men prominent in public and private life. All offers were declined, as Gov. Tener feels that Pennsylvania can handle the situation.

AID FROM MANY SOURCES.

Much Help Already Sent and More Ready for the Asking.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 1.—Reports received by Adjt. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart and other State officials from Austin indicate that the work of caring for the sufferers is well in hand and that for the present additional State aid will not be required. Early this morning three cars filled with tents, blankets, overcoats, and first-aid appliances and a car filled with commissary stores were shipped from the State arsenal, by direction of Gov. Tener, and to-night a car filled with litters was started for Austin.

The men accompanying the arsenal shipment reported to Gen. Stewart that the hospital and schoolhouse were caring for people and that tents would be erected to house others.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 1.—Three carloads of clothing, groceries and provisions of all kinds were sent from Williamsport to Austin to-day, and more than $1,000 in cash was handed Mayor Wolfe, to be expended in the way he thought best for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

The appeal for aid had scarcely gone forth this morning when people carrying bundles of clothing and provisions began streaming to the City Hall, and there was a constant procession all day. Mayor Wolfe personally superintended the receipt of supplies, and was at his office constantly from 7 o'clock this morning until late to-night.

A score or more of Williamsport people lost relatives or friends at Austin. Miss Nelson, a student at Dickinson Seminary, received word last night that both her father and mother were dead. Two other young women from Austin who are students at the Seminary heard that members of their families are missing and their homes swept away. All left for Austin this morning. Hundreds went to Austin to-day to give what help they could.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Major-Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross, has made preparations to send to the Austin flood sufferers all possible aid. Food supplies are ready to be rushed to Austin from the various Red Cross distributing agencies, and only await word from Gov. Tener, who is Chairman of the Pennsylvania Red Cross State Board. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the Red Cross, now at Austin, is co-operating with Gov. Tener in furnishing speedy relief for the flood victims.

Requests for National assistance must come from the Governor of the State, and when received relief supplies could be shipped from Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, and other distributing points.

Major-Gen. William H. Carter, acting Chief of Staff of the Army, said to-day that he did not expect that the War Department would be asked for aid.

"The flood sufferers probably will be well cared for by the State of Pennsylvania," he said, "because the State Constabulary is well organized, and is capable of taking adequate relief measures without need for outside assistance."

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler sent the following telegram to Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania today:

Gov. Woodrow Wilson desires me to extend through you to the people of Pennsylvania the deep sympathy of the people of New Jersey at the awful disaster that has occurred in your State. I am instructed to ask you if New Jersey can give assistance. Any or all of our military stores are at your disposal.

In order that there shall be no delay if aid is needed the Adjutant General has arranged with the Pennsylvania Railroad for two special cars on the Arsenal siding, and they will be rushed direct to Harisburg with supplies if wanted.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 1.—A casket factory here has filled an order for a carload of coffins and has started them to Austin.

The people of Wellsville shipped a carload of provisions and blankets. Twenty shelter tents were sent by the local fair association.

JOHNSTOWN HELPS.

Remembering Its Own Disaster from Flood in 1889.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Oct. 1.—Remembering the aid extended when it experienced a like disaster in 1889, Johnstown has taken official measures to collect money and supplies for the suffering people of Austin. A carload of supplies is being gathered, and will be sent without delay. Mayor Wilson is leading the movement.

TURKISH FLEET SAFE AFTER RUN FROM BEIRUT

Continued from Page 1.

difficulty in disposing of the antiquated Turkish torpedo boats. The main Turkish fleet, which the Italian squadron was supposed to be attempting to catch on its way from Beirut, has safely reached the Dardanelles, and is consequently out of danger, according to official reports from Constantinople.

Meanwhile, the blockade of the Tripolitan coast by the Italian squadron under Admiral Aubrey is clearly effective. Reports of an Italian landing are, however, without confirmation so far, and it is possible that no landing will take place until the expeditionary force under Gen. Caneva arrives in full strength off the coast.

ENVER BEY SCORNS ITALY.

Young Turk Says Italy Has No Army to Match That of Turkey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail, dated Berlin, says that Enver Bey, the hero of the Young Turks' revolution and now Military Attaché in Berlin, has been summoned to Constantinople, as he always is when the affairs of his fatherland are particularly complicated. In an interview before leaving Berlin Enver Bey declared that Turkey had sent a note to Greece threatening war if any attempt were made to snatch the present seemingly favorable opportunity to annex Crete.

The protecting powers would do their utmost to prevent a collision between the Turks and Greeks, he said, but the danger was the Cretan tangle might suddenly grow over the heads of the powers, and therefore the Turkish note was sent. Enver Bey is scornful of Italy's ability to make trouble for the Turks in European Turkey.

"Italy," he said, "has no army to match against ours. One might smile at Italy's injunction to the Balkan peoples not to exploit Turkey's necessity as empty bombast if it did not sound like a threat to make trouble, say, through Montenegro."

Enver Bey prophesied a warm welcome for the Italians, once they went ashore in Tripoli, and said the commander of the Turkish troops had been ordered to defend the land intrusted to him. This was equivalent to a command to die there, and he and his people would do it.

TURKISH FLEET IS SAFE.

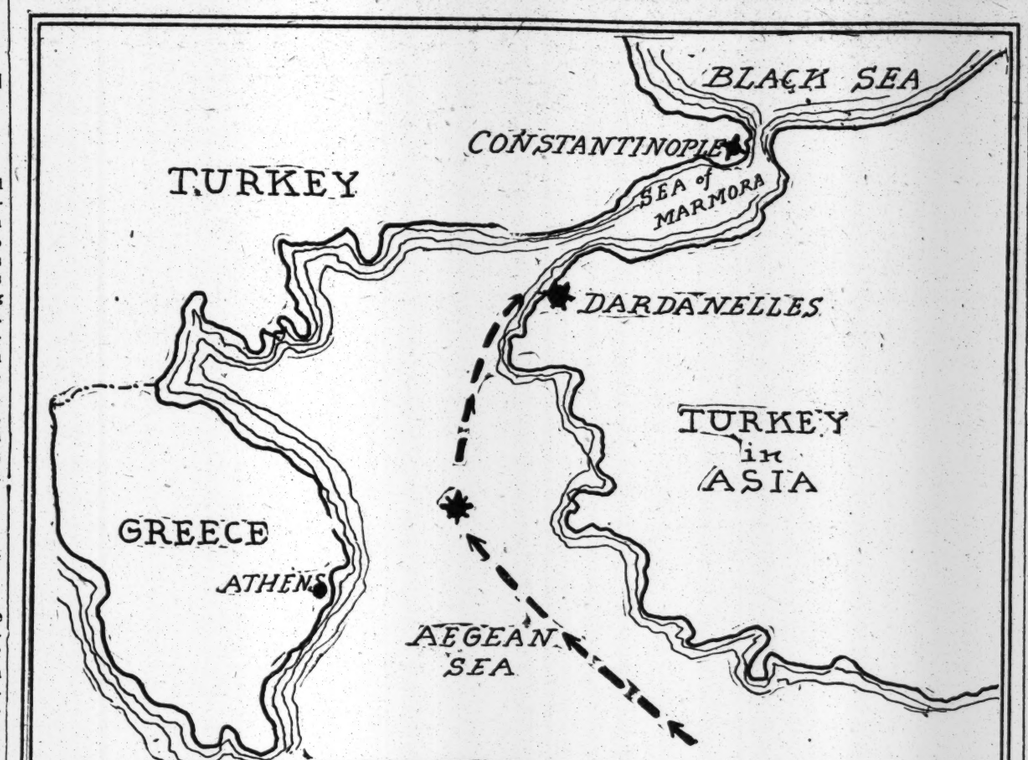
Has Reached Dardanelles After Engaging an Italian Squadron.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.—The safe arrival of the Turkish fleet in the Dardanelles is confirmed. The commander reports that he engaged to circumvent the Italian squadron. The British officers on the Turkish warships are being disembarked. Admiral Williams, who is reorganizing the Ottoman navy, has informed the Ministry of Marine that owing to the state of war he is unable to continue his duties.

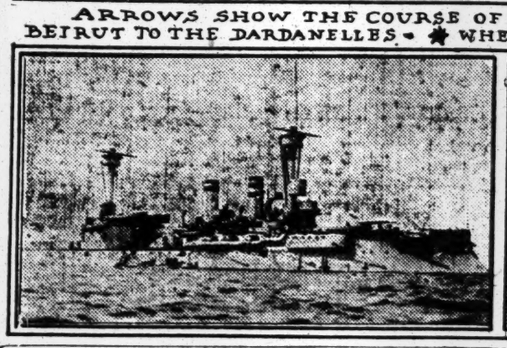
The report that Italians have landed at a point north of Prevesa and occupied the Custom House is regarded in diplomatic circles as unlikely, because of the complications such a step would be bound to provoke. Moreover, it is stated that Italy recently instructed her representa-

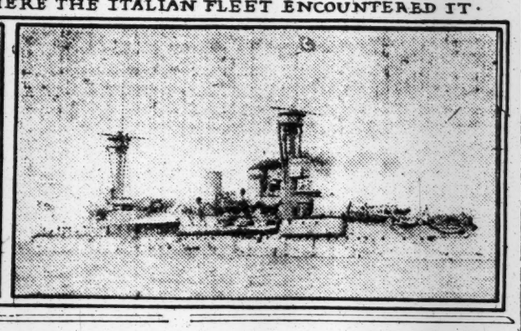
Continued on Page 5.

Course of Turkish Fleet's Dash From Beirut and Two Turkish Ships.



ARROWS SHOW THE COURSE OF THE TURKISH FLEET IN ITS DASH FROM BEIRUT TO THE DARDANELLES. ✱ WHERE THE ITALIAN FLEET ENCOUNTERED IT.





Messrs. Harper & Brothers beg to express their appreciation of the reception which has been accorded

The Iron Woman

by

MARGARET DELAND

This most important work of fiction —published less than a fortnight— has achieved extraordinary success; and from the reviewers of the country has received unprecedented praise.

Franklin Square, New York, September 30, 1911.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

TAILORING.

SMITH GRAY & CO. tailoring represents the cumulative experience of a longer period of operation under ideal conditions than that possessed by any other producers of high grade ready-for-service clothes.

It is all done in our own factory over at Broadway and Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, by a unified organization composed largely of the sons and grandsons of those master tailors whose early efforts developed the standard to which we have so rigidly adhered for more than sixty years.

Every garment, irrespective of price, is tailored by the same workmen in just the same way.

This is why the tailoring of all of Smith Gray & Co. garments is identical in quality, why no other tailoring compares with the workmanship which is yours in a Smith Gray & Co. Suit or Fall Coat—another reason why Smith Gray & Co. clothes are the better clothes for you.

Smith Gray & Co. Suits and Overcoats for men, young men and boys range in price from

18.00 to 50.00

Myriads of 20.00, 22.50 & 25.00 Standard Value Suits & Fall Coats,

15.50 & 18.50

NEVER in the history of fine clothes production has there been combined quality, fabric, style, tailoring and value as in these two wonderful special values.

Behind every garment is the experience of sixty-six years devoted to the building of better clothes for men, with all the resultant knowledge of the thousands and one economies of production.

At **15.50** there are black, Oxford and smart mixture Fall Coatings.

At **15.50** there are excellent cassimere and worsted cheviot suitings in the new browns, olives, grays and neat mixtures.

At **18.50** there are silk-lined Fall Coats in black, Oxford, new grays, new browns, new olives, in plain stripe and wale weaves.

At **18.50** there are Suits of fine English finished velours, stripe blue serges, worsteds and cassimeres, exclusive and special styles, in new browns, tans, grays, blues and neat mixtures, English soft roll and many other distinctive models.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Insurgency

is not what you think

Let Senator La Follette stand as the most fully defined type of insurgent that we have. La Follette has written a history of insurgency.

La Follette's story, or diary, or autobiography, with La Follette in the leading role, naturally, will run in The American Magazine for the greater part of a year, beginning in October.

You will learn that insurgency is a broader and more significant movement than you have thought. Neither is it a new thing. The foundations were laid twenty years ago, and much of it has already borne fruit.

The political history of the next presidential campaign will be better understood, after reading what La Follette has to say.

This noteworthy contribution alone, during a campaign year, will be more than worth the price of the entire American Magazine, good as the rest of it is going to be.

American MAGAZINE

for October, now on news-stands, 15c.; $1.50 a year

Special Sale of FRANKLIN PLAYER PIANOS

Beautiful New 88-Note Instruments, fully guaranteed by the reliable House of Fischer

Price $430, worth $550

No value like it in New York.

EASY TERMS. **Pianos taken in exchange.**

FREE—Bench, 12 music rolls, cover, year's tuning.

J. & C. Fischer

Factory Salesroom, 417 West 28th Street, Near 9th Avenue.

Oldest Piano Makers in New York

W. L. DOUGLAS $3, $3.50 & $4 SHOES

MEN WHO WEAR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES MAKE NO EXPERIMENT

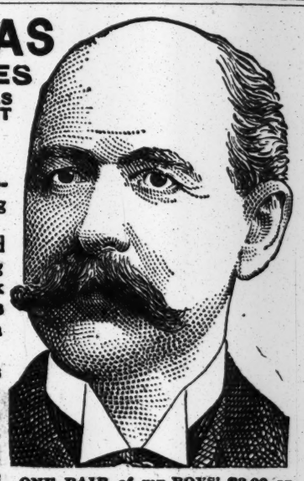
THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The assurance that goes with an established reputation is your assurance in buying W. L. Douglas shoes.

Look in my store windows and inspect all the latest shapes, including **Short Vamps** which make the foot look smaller, also the **Conservative Styles** which have made W. L. Douglas shoes a household word everywhere.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are **warranted** to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom



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ITALY'S PROBABLE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Pending Tripoli Blockade, Warships Will Watch the Turkish Fleet in the Dardanelles.

TO PATROL THE AEGEAN SEA

May Establish a Local Base There by Capturing a Turkish Island.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—From such news as has been received it is possible to form a general idea of the Italian plan of campaign. Pending the blockade of the coast of Tripoli and the eventual landing there, the main fleet of Italian warships is watching the Turkish fleet which was at Beirut, but which has now reached the Dardanelles.

Unsuccessful, as it is reported, in cutting off the Turkish fleet, the Italian squadron will remain to patrol the Aegean Sea and the eastern end of the Mediterranean, with bases in the Straits of Messina and at Taranto. Possibly a local base in the Aegean will be established by the seizure of a Turkish island there.

The Duke of the Abruzzi's reports indicate that there is a small squadron, probably composed of cruisers and destroyers, engaged in blockading the coast of Epirus and Albania. Brindisi is probably the base of this squadron. Reports of this squadron having landed men at Prevesa do not accord with Italy's declared intention, and, in fact, are denied.

With regard to the expeditionary force to Tripoli, the military correspondent of The London Times suggests that with transports which will probably go from Genoa, Leghorn, Civita, Vecchia, Naples, Reggio, Taranto, Messina, and Syracuse, and may be assembled in a single fleet before leaving Sicily, there will probably be some older battleships and cruisers, with destroyers and fast cruisers for scouting purposes. The transports will then be defended by a double service of protection, and as the convoy may not pass more than two or three nights at sea, the risk attaching to the expedition, given favorable weather, should not be great.

No precise reports as to the state of the weather off the coast of Tripoli have been received, and the question of landing will depend upon these conditions.

The navy will take the lead in the landings and will cover the operations of the boats, barges, and lighters.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail, dated Salonica, Sunday, Oct. 1, says that an immense crowd gathered before the Italian Consulate there last night, and the Governor of the town and the Director of Police tore down the flagstaff and the Italian coat of arms, which they trampled under foot, to the accompaniment of angry howls from the onlookers.

The Italian Consul and Vice Consul surveyed the scene from the steps of the Consulate, courageously running the risk of at any moment falling victims to the bullets of some fanatical Mussulman. The Italian Post Office and other establishments afterward received similar treatment.

KAISER ANSWERS SULTAN.

Will Offer Mediation Again and Suggest Like Action to Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.—The German Ambassador, Marschall Von Bieberstein, in an audience with the Sultan today handed the sovereign the German Emperor's reply to his appeal for mediation. After expressing feelings of real friendship and veneration for the Sultan, the Kaiser says that, in the interests of humanity, he has instructed the Ambassador to make efforts looking to intervention, but adds that isolated German action, unsupported by other powers, would have no effect.

In deference to the Sultan's wishes, however, he would, he said, make another proposal for mediation, and also submit a similar suggestion to the other powers.

The German Ambassador later visited the Porte and had a long conference with the Grand Vizier, repeating to him the communication from the Emperor, but explaining that it was most unlikely that Germany's efforts would lead to any result.

BRITISH FLEET AT MALTA.

Five Battleships and Three Cruisers Gathered There.

MALTA, Oct. 1.—The British battleships Duncan, Cornwallis, Russell, Triumph, and Swiftsure and the cruisers Bacchante, Aboukir, and Lancaster arrived here to-day.

The cable officials report that the Tripoli cable is inoperative. No American tourists are known to be in Tripoli, and it is now uncertain whether the American archaeological expedition, due here Oct. 6, will proceed to Tripoli.

TURKISH FLEET SAVED BY RUN FROM BEIRUT

Continued from Page 4.

tives in the Balkans to avoid any action likely to disturb the status quo.

Said Pasha having failed to form a Cabinet, Kiamil Pasha was summoned to the palace this afternoon. It is understood that the Sultan is anxious for a coalition Ministry headed by these two veterans.

It is officially confirmed that the Italian squadron has bombarded Prevesa, but the landing of Italian forces there is denied. It is announced from Janini that two Italian warships yesterday bombarded the Port of Reschadie, and torpedo boats lying in that harbor, one of which was damaged and landed its crew. The Italian ships entered the port and shelled the town, several houses being struck. After taking soundings they left, and later entered Port Musto, taking the Captain of the Port and three boatmen prisoners.

The Porte has notified the powers of the suspension of the lighthouse services in the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles, the Aegean, and the Adriatic. The Italian workmen in the Government factories have been dismissed. The Italians employed in the construction of railways in Asia Minor are abandoning work and leaving the country.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held to-night. A new note to the powers was not elaborated, but a circular was prepared which was telegraphed to all the Ottoman embassies. The circular says:

> We answered the Italian ultimatum in a conciliatory tone, implying a peaceful solution. You know under what conditions Italy declared war and how hostilities began, contrary to the rules of international law. By this fact we are at liberty to take all measures necessitated by a state of war, quite apart from military operations strictly speaking. But while reserving for herself this right, Turkey holds the conviction that a state of war can be avoided. Thus she addresses herself to the powers, and postpones recourse to arms.
>
> In acting thus the Ottoman Government is going contrary to the legitimate sentiments of the Turkish people, and hopes that the powers will give a favorable answer to her request.

A meeting of the Chamber of Deputies last night, in which sixty Deputies took part, violently criticised Ahmed Riza Bey, President of the Chamber, as the agent of the committee exercising an evil influence over the Sultan in order to prevent the appointment of Kiamil Pasha as Grand Vizier. A deputation of five members was sent to the palace and was received by the Sultan, who said:

"For some time past I have been desirous of convening the Chamber, but the opposition of Hakki Pasha prevented my doing so. I now order you to inform your colleagues that we decree the immediate convocation of Parliament.

"I am a great reader of history," continued the Sultan, "but never have I encountered a more flagrant case of violation of rights than that committed by Italy. When visiting Adrianople and Salonica I inspected the fortifications. I wish the whole empire was so well guarded, but unfortunately Tripoli has been neglected owing to the indolence and carelessness of Hakki and his Cabinet."

SALONICA, Oct. 1.—The committee of the Union of Progress, which is regarded as the vital force behind the Government of the Young Turks, continues to debate the situation brought about by the war. The proceedings are secret, but a proclamation has been issued asking the people to remain calm, and stating that the committee imposes upon itself the defense of the nation and the enrollment of volunteers.

The Governor has issued orders prohibiting the use of harbor lights until further notice. There have been numerous anti-Italian demonstrations, but no serious disorders. Several Italian fishing vessels are detained in port.

PORT SAID, Oct. 1.—Italy has notified the powers that steamers will be allowed to enter the harbor of Brindisi, Adriatic Sea, only in the daytime, and also that various Italian marine lights have been ordered extinguished.

SMYRNA, Oct. 1.—The staff of the Italian consulate here has withdrawn and the German flag has been hoisted over the consulate. The people are quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Reports regarding the Turkish fleet are conflicting. A Constantinople dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company, timed 5:50 P. M., says that an official telegram has been received stating that the Turkish squadron reached the Dardanelles safely at noon to-day, after an uneventful journey thither.

An earlier dispatch from Rome says that the Ministry of Marine announces that the Italian squadron encountered the Turkish squadron, composed of three battleships and several torpedo boats near the entrance to the Dardanelles; that an engagement ensued and the Turkish battleships were sunk and the torpedo boats damaged.

A Rome report says that a second Italian squadron will continue operations along the Coast of Asia Minor with a view to dislodging Turkish vessels. Salonica is the probable objective of the squadron.

TURKS LEAVING TRIPOLI.

City Evacuated After Brief Bombardment, Says One Report.

TRIPOLI, Sept. 30, (delayed in transmission.)—Fire was opened by the Italian fleet upon the forts this morning. It ceased almost immediately, the Turkish troops evacuating Tripoli with the object, as it appears, of preparing for resistance in the interior.

TRIPOLI, Saturday noon, Sept. 30, (delayed in transmission.)—Up to this hour no conflict has occurred. The residents of Tripoli dread a bombardment. Arms and ammunition have been distributed to the Arabs in the interior. They will resist, but it is understood that there will be no official Turkish opposition until the Italian warships open fire.

When the Turkish authorities first instructed the Arabs not to resist, they were angry, interpreting this action to mean that Turkey intended to cede Tripoli. The Arabs agreed to petition England to occpy the place.

The Acting Governor yesterday communicated a message from the Porte, calling on the Tripolitans not to molest Europeans.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A news agency dispatch from Tripoli, timed Saturday afternoon, says:

"At 10:30 o'clock this morning gun firing was heard from Italian cruisers ten miles west of the city. They were not bombarding, however. At noon two cruisers came within three miles of the harbor, flying white flags at their mastheads.

"At 12:30 in the afternoon all the ships in the harbor left. They were crowded with refugees. The garrison is preparing to leave for the interior. Camels are being hastily loaded with arms and ammunition, and caravans are passing inward. The city is quiet and orderly."

ROME, Oct. 1.—Up to the present no official communications have been received as to what is going on at Tripoli. All that is known is that part of the Italian fleet remains before Tripoli. The ships from time to time cannonaded, more to impress the inhabitants than to dismantle the old Turkish forts. The rest of the fleet is cruising in Turkish waters for the purpose of preventing the Ottoman fleet, or what remains of it, from effecting a descent on the Adriatic coasts.

The usual patriotic manifestations took place to-night, but enthusiasm was somewhat dampened by the heavy downpour of rain.

DENY PREVESA LANDING.

All Stories of Landings in European Turkey False, Says Italy.

ROME, Oct. 1.—A semi-official note declares that the statement that Italian forces landed at Prevesa is absolutely false. The nature of the rumor, says the note, is obvious from the circular addressed on Sept. 26 to the Balkan States, which declared that the territorial status quo and consolidation of European Turkey remain, as ever, the base of Italian policy. Consequently all reports of the landing of Italians in Europe that may be circulated are self-evidently untrue.

Prevesa, adds the note, is, however, a base of operations for Turkish torpedo boats against the coasts and commerce of Italy.

The Giornale d'Italia announces that the Italian fleet encountered and sunk three Turkish ships on the way from Beirut to the Dardanelles, after a fight.

The Compagnia Puglia has informed the Minister of Marine that the mail steamer Peuceta has found it impossible to leave Corfu because Turkish torpedo boats are cruising in those waters. Considerable apprehension is felt at Italian ports in the Adriatic, because it is believed that several Turkish destroyers, which have escaped the attention of the Italian warships, are steaming along the Dalmatian and Montenegrin coasts, threatening an attack on Italian commerce.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Matin says that a rumor is current at the Sublime Porte that the Ottoman fleet, with the exception of one cruiser, has been annihilated. The Ministry refuses confirmation or denial of the report.

TARANTO, Oct. 1.—A transport and yacht captured at Prevesa have arrived here under escort. Ten Turkish officers and 180 soldiers aboard the transport have been disarmed and are held prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to The Times from Malta says that the report that no landing has occurred at Tripoli seems to be trustworthy. A Constantinople dispatch to The Times says it is reported that the Italians landed 1,600 men at Prevesa after bombarding the forts, and then seized the promontory on which the forts are built. The Turkish garrison retired to await reinforcements from Janina, which, it is believed, have now arrived.

The Italian attack, says the dispatch, probably had as its object the destruction of a possible basis for torpedo boat attacks on the Italian lines of communication from Taranto to Tripoli.

ARMY FOR TRIPOLI AT NAPLES.

Force of 35,000 Men Under Caneva Inspected by Duke of Aosta.

NAPLES, by Way of Frontier, Oct. 1.—The Italian expedition, which is soon to start for Tripoli, has been inspected by th Duke of Aosta, representing the King, and deputed by his Majesty to supervise all arrangements. The expedition will be under the command of Gen. Caneva, who was commander of the "red" army in the recent Autumn manoeuvres. Gen. Caneva rose through all the various grades. He took part in the African campaign in 1897, and was designated by the administration to the command of the army in event of war.

The central organization of the proposed expedition is in Naples. The expedition will comprise a whole army corps of 35,000 men, in two divisions, besides supplementary troops.

The First Division, under Gen. Pecori, comprises the Eighty-second Regiment of infantry from Rome, Eighty-fourth from Florence, Sixth from Palermo, and Fortieth from Naples, three squadrons of cavalry from Aversa, one regiment of artillery, and six batteries.

The Second Division, under Gen. Briccola, comprises the Twenty-second Regiment of infantry from Pisa, Sixty-eighth from Milan, Fourth form Catana, Sixty-third from Salerno, three squadrons of cavalry from Caserta, one regiment of artillery, and six batteries.

The supplementary troops comprise the Eighth Regiment Bersaglieri from Palermo, Eleventh Bersaglieri from Naples, several batteries of mountain artillery, several sections of quick-firing guns, one battalion of sappers, in addition to engineers, telegraphers, and wireless operators. The expedition will sail in two sections at short intervals.

SPEZIA, Oct. 1.—The battleship Regina Elena, with naval reservists aboard, sailed to-day for the South to escort the transports carrying the soldiers.

So strict is the censorship that the officials refuse to transmit even [illegible] logical bulletins on the wires. The Admiral commanding the Naval Department of Venice proclaimed Venice under martial law. In so doing the Admiral complied with the military code, but the Minister of Marine revoked the proclamation.

CHIASSO, Oct. 1.—The departure of the troops from Italy is being made the occasion for patriotic manifestations. The artillery at Milan in full war equipment was drawn up in the courtyard of the barracks in the presence of the remainder of the troops. In addressing the soldiers before their departure, the Colonel said:

"Be cheerful. Write to your families that we, who remain behind, envy you. Remember that we trust you to do honor to the regiment."

From the windows of the infirmary soldiers on the sick list shouted hurrahs and waved handkerchiefs. As a last recommendation to the expeditionary troops, the officers urged them not to offend the Arabs. Outside the barracks the troops

Continued on Page 6.

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Opposite Cathedral

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Children's Outfitting Exclusively

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It is complete—thorough—supreme in all that relates to Children's Clothing.

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Sixth Ave., 20th to 22d St., N. Y.
High Quality. Lowest Prices on Sixth Avenue.

We Are Celebrating the Third Anniversary of Our Adoption in These Stores of the
Famous Surety Stamp
Every day for one week, from Oct. 2 to Oct. 7, we will give
30 Stamps Free
Stamp Booth Main Store.
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One Set to a Book
Together with
Double Stamps
Every Day on all Purchases.
A filled book is worth $2.50 in goods FREE, and you select the goods from over our sales counters at regular or special sales.

O'Neill Offers To-day
Values throughout the store at favorable prices of which the below items are an accurate estimate.

Women's Tailored Suits
Tailored Suits of the highest standard, copies of reproductions of newest importations; not one model but fully twenty-five; all are specialized and every one if possible handsomer than the other. You can choose from broadcloths, rough cheviots, serges, men's mixtures in Scotch woolens; they are not one of a kind samples, fully sized in blacks and the most up-to-date colors. The models are strictly tailored and semi-tailored trimmed styles; values $30 at $24.75
At $24.75 $30.00 Value
The Above Value to Be Found On the Third Floor, Main Store.

Polo, Auto and Steamer Coats
This is a coat season beyond question, and while others find it impossible to secure desirable lines, we exhibit a large display, and offer coats made of imported and highest grade domestic woolens; not one shade or model but many, in all sizes; value $27.50; at.. $22.50
At $22.50 $27.50 Value
The Above Value to Be Found On the Third Floor, Main Store.

Women's Chamois Gloves
Below Cost
Women's 1-Clasp Prix Seam, in white and natural; value $1.10 at..... 75c
12-Button Length Mousquetaire, in natural color; value $1.75 at. $1.10
16-Button Length Mousquetaire, in natural color; value $2.25 at . $1.39
Full 16-Button Length Kid Mousquetaire, in white, with three pearl clasp at wrist; value $2.75 at.. $1.95
Mail orders carefully filled.
The Above Values to Be Found On the Street Floor, Main Store.

$2.75 Black Broadcloth at $1.95 Yd.
A superb quality, even for $2.75; 54 inches wide, sleek, short nap, permanent satin face, for the broadcloth is shrunk and ready for the tailor. An offering at $1.95
The Above Values to Be Found On the Second Floor, Main Store.

A Special Sale of
Ostrich Plumes
Close to wholesale cost.
Pre-eminently a plume season, this is your opportunity to buy—not a few months later when the customary odd and end sales will give at best a poor selection with no greater savings than we present.
The Above Sale in Progress On the Street Floor, Main Store.

Stern Brothers
Special Sales, To-day
in the following departments:
Velour Portieres,
Oriental and American Rugs,
Decorative Linens,
Dress Fabrics,
Silk Hosiery and
Dress Trimmings
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Stern Brothers
DRESSMAKING SALONS
Third Floor, in the New Twenty-third Street Building.
Imported Model Gowns
For Street, Dinner and Evening Wear
from the leading Paris Modistes, are being offered at Exceedingly Low Prices.
Copies and Adaptations
will be made to order at Very Moderate Cost.

Stern Brothers
Commencing To-day, Monday, their entire Fall Importations of
French Model Hats
including the creations of such celebrated Paris milliners as Reboux, Poiret, Georgette, Louision, Camille Roger, Virot, Suzanne Talbot and Lewis, in Dress, Semi-dress and Tailored effects, will be placed on Sale
at $25.00, 35.00, 45.00
Many Being One-half their Original Prices.
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Make Your Coffee in a Jiffy
without a coffee-pot or percolator, without grounds, without waste. Only boiling water needed. Make just what you want, of the strength you want, in the cup, with
G. Washingtons COFFEE
Instantly soluble, of delicious flavor. Three-quarter teaspoonful equals heaping tablespoonful of ordinary coffee. Absolutely pure. Convenient, satisfying, economical. If your grocer hasn't it, send his name and 25 cents (stamps) for can equivalent to a pound of finest ordinary coffee.
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THE ONLY DOWN TOWN ROAD
running fast hourly trains (every hour on the hour) from Jersey City to Philadelphia, without CHANGE or TRANSFER—7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and midnight, with sleepers, from Liberty Street. 10 minutes of the hour from West 23d Street.
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Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.
INTEREST RATES
One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.
One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.
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FOR WOMEN

Coward Extreme High Arch Shoe

It is a fact, not generally understood, that low heeled shoes are not suited to all feet. To highly arched feet they are a positive injury.

This new Coward Model carries a heel two inches high, and is designed for feet with a highly arched instep. It will help many women to preserve the beauty and health of their feet.

This shoe is shapely; made from soft, fine leathers, cut and stitched by expert shoemen.

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OSTERMOOR & CO.

TURKISH FLEET SAVED BY RUN FROM BEIRUT

Continued from Page 5.

were surrounded by crowds of people, who cheered, waved flags and sang war songs, while women threw flowers from the windows.

In a circular note sent by the Government to the Italian Consuls in Ottoman territory instructions are given to urge Italian subjects to maintain peace and not resist if their places of business are closed. Some of the Consuls have answered that the colonies are maintaining an admirable attitude, notwithstanding such incidents have occurred at Salonika and in Syria.

The King has signed a decree placing the wireless station at Coltano in the charge of the military during the war.

NO WASHINGTON ACTION YET.

American Declaration of Neutrality Awaits President's Signature.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The American declaration of neutrality in the Italian-Turkish war only awaits the President's formal approval. Without his personal signature the State Department cannot issue the proclamation, which, however, is expected to be promulgated to-morrow.

Notice was received at the State Department to-night that the Italian Government had issued a proclamation of the blockade of the coast of Tripoli on Sept. 29. The text of the proclamation, cabled to the department by Ambassador Leishman, at Rome, follows:

> The Government of his Majesty the King of Italy, in view of the state of war existing between Italy and Turkey, acting in conformity with the principles of the law of nations, and particularly with the rules laid down by the declaration of Paris of April 16, 1856, and by the declaration of London of Feb. 26, 1909, declares that beginning with Sept. 29 the Litteral of Tripoli and Cyrne, extending from the frontier of Tunis to the frontier of Egypt, with all its ports, harbors, roadsteads, and creeks, comprised between degrees, latitude 11 minutes and 32 seconds and longitude 27 minutes east of Greenwich, will be held in effective blockade by the naval forces of the kingdom.
>
> Friendly or neutral vessels will be granted a clearance to leave blockaded ports, which will be fixed by the Admiral Commander in Chief of the naval forces of his Majesty the King of Italy. In accordance with the rules of international law and with the treaties in force with neutral powers, measures will be taken against any ship which shall attempt to violate the blockade.

Another cable from Ambassador Leishman stated that the refusal of the Turkish authorities in Tripoli to surrender to Italy had been followed by orders from Rome to start a bombardment. Consul Wood at Tripoli cabled that an effective blockade against Tripoli and Cyrne commenced at sunset yesterday.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 1.—Upon his arrival here to-night President Taft found a long code message from the State Department giving in detail the developments of the last two days in the Turco-Italian war situation. The message had not been fully translated at a late hour to-night, and it was said the President would not take up any of the matters until to-morrow.

It was said that any official announcements as to the country's attitude would be from the State Department at Washington.

SAYS TURKS AIMED AT ITALY.

Thus Rome Explains Her Activity Along Shores of European Turkey.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Italian Embassy gave out a statement to-night, explaining an interview which the Italian Ambassador, Signor Tittoni, had to-day with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. De Selves.

The interview was for the purpose of laying before the Foreign Minister the reason for the initiation of military operations by Italy in European waters. Signor Tittoni explained that the Italian Government had learned from most reliable sources that Turkey was preparing to send torpedo boats and troops on transports for military operations against the Italian coast and merchant vessels in the Ionian Sea and the Adriatic, and therefore found itself under the absolute necessity of initiating counter-operations in European waters. This, said the Ambassador, was contrary to the intention and wishes of Italy, and the operations will be terminated with the briefest delay.

The Italian Government is of the opinion that there will be no trouble in the Balkan peninsula, as Italy associates itself energetically with the other powers in their efforts for the preservation of the territorial status quo in that quarter.

CHAISSO, Oct. 1.—Although the declaration of war rendered unnecessary further explanations, the Italian Government, according to a Rome dispatch, commenting unofficially on the Turkish note in answer to the ultimatum and the Turkish note to the powers, points out that Turkey's assertion that if Tripoli does not enjoy the blessing of civilization Turkey is not responsible for it, is an explicit confession of the state of disorder and abandonment denounced in the ultimatum.

Government officials also urge that the new régime in Turkey took no step to reform the situation, opposing bitterly all Italian enterprises. During the negotiations the Turkish Government had time to carry out an extensive propaganda among the Arabs, arousing their fanaticism against the Christian invaders. It is also remarked that the blockade of Tripoli by the Italian fleet would not in any way prevent the smuggling of arms along the coast, which extends about 700 miles, and as a further evidence of Turkey's attitude it is pointed out that the Ottoman Government had plenty of time to recall the steamer Derna, as the first warning of the Italian Government relative to the landing of reinforcements was received in Constantinople three days before the Derna reached Tripoli.

The Turkish note makes it appear that Italy claimed a privileged position, almost a monopoly, in Tripoli, which, the Italians say, is not the fact, as Italy desired only to have her economical and commercial influence in Tripoli favored. In the opinion of the Italian Government Turkey proposed negotiations on the subject at the last moment, seeking to postpone the whole question, notwithstanding that later conditions along the coast of Tripoli would render the operation of landing troops impossible.

The Government is at pains to refute the assertion that the Duke of the Abruzzi made an attack upon the Turkish destroyers before the ultimatum expired. The time limit fixed in the ultimatum ended at 2:30 Friday. The Turkish destroyers left Prevesa at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and were attacked by the squadron under the Duke of the Abruzzi one hour and a half later.

TURKEY HAS NO FUNDS.

Facing War with Only $5,000,000 in Treasury, It Is Said.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Daily Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent says:

"News of both disaster and victory reached the capital to-day. The fighting spirit of the Turks is rising to a fanatical height. A wireless message to the Admiralty says that two Italian cruisers have been sunk off an unnamed point in the archipelago. It is presumed that the torpedo boats had a hand in this affair.

"The news electrifies the people, and rigorous precautions are being taken to thwart the movements of the Italian fleet in the archipelago. Strict orders have been issued to the maritime agents not to light the lighthouses beyond the Dardanelles.

"An excited crowd at Stamboul to-day attacked the Italian Post Office. An Italian steamer with a valuable cargo has been captured near the entrance to the Bosphorus.

"It is rumored that Prevesa, in European Turkey, has been taken by the Italians, and several Turkish ships without coal have been pounced upon and seized. Close secrecy is observed as to the movements of the Turkish warships, and the newspapers are forbidden, on pain of heavy penalties, to publish any such news.

"Much is hoped from intervention by the powers, but it is reported that the Sultan's personal appeal to the King of England has elicited a reply to the effect that it is too late for the powers to take such political action as Turkey desired.

"An eloquent commentary on the indolence of the recently fallen Cabinet is the sight of several Turkish warships still lying idle in the Golden Horn. The opinion is held in some quarters that Turkey will not be able to hold out for long, despite the intense desire of the people to fight to the last. Volunteers are enrolling themselves in great numbers in many places.

"All around the frontiers is unrest and hasty preparations. Turkey's chronic trouble, the lack of ready money, has become acute. She is facing the war with a ridiculously small sum in the Treasury. The Ottoman public debt institution has been asked to provide $50,000,000, but it has informed the Government that there is no more money available. Therefore the nation is going to war with about $5,000,000.

"Extra forces are in the capital to prevent anti-Italian disorders. The Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Signor di Martino, left here to-day. A rumor to-night says that only one cruiser of all Turkey's navy is left afloat. News comes from Tripoli, where the hinterland is inhabited by fierce tribesmen, that the Bedouins of the Tibesti districts and other tribesmen are already on the march toward the coast, determined to defend Tripoli. The Italian troops will probably soon be in touch with them."

FRENCH FLEET FOR ALGIERS.

Third Squadron Ordered to Sail—May Go to Tripoli.

TOULON, Oct. 1.—The third squadron of battleships, comprising the Charlemagne and the Gloire, flying the flag of Admiral Favereau, has been ordered to sail to-morrow for Algiers, where it will await orders to join the battleship Ernest Renan, probably at Tripoli.

The other ships of the third squadron will leave for Algiers immediately after the funeral of the victims of the Liberté on Tuesday. The order to land the old powder from these vessels has not been executed owing to the sudden orders to sail.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS CONCENTRATE

Report from Belgrade Says They Are Gathering on Frontier.

BELGRADE, Servia, Oct. 1.—King Peter has called a special meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the Italo-Turkish war.

News has reached here of the concentration of Austrian troops on the frontier of Novipazar.

GREECE NOT MOBILIZING.

Report of Gathering of Army Is Officially Denied.

ATHENS, Oct. 1.—The report which gained currency abroad yesterday that the Greek army is mobilizing is officially denied.

The King of Greece is now in Denmark, the guest of King Frederick.

REPLIES TO SAN GIULIANO.

Turkish Envoy Says America Won't Accept Italy's Defense for War.

The following is the answer of the Turkish Ambassador, Youssouf Zia Pasha, who arrived at New York last night from his Summer home at Bellport, L. I., to the statement of the Marchese Di San Guiliano, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which was cabled at the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES and published yesterday:

"I do not believe that the American people, who have a world-wide reputation for equity, justice, and fair-mindedness, will ever accept the Italian Minister's statement as sufficient excuse for going to war. I am astounded that such a manifesto should be issued by Italy in the hope of justifying her action. It is almost child-like as a public document.

"Its three most serious allegations would seem to be, first, the mistreatment of the Italian consular service and Italian citizens; second, the unwarranted attack upon Italian shipping on the Red Sea, and, third, persistent hindering of the Italian commercial development in Tripoli.

"Having myself reorganized the Turkish consulate service I am familiar with the entire consul question, and can testify to the persistent arrogance of Italian Consuls toward Ottoman subjects. They have been insolent and dogmatic and almost as autocratic as if they were imperial princes. The attacks upon the Italian merchant marine in the Red Sea were made by piratical rovers, and the Porte has done everything possible to punish the guilty and compensate the injured.

"Thirdly, as to commerce in Tripoli. Turkey has refused to allow her subjects to deal with the Italian bank there because the bank refused to live up to the Ottoman law of property, and has deliberately sought by all legal and equitable means to block Italy's commercial and political penetration in Tripoli because Tripoli was a part of Turkey and Italy had no lawful right there."

His excellency added that he was Ambassador at Rome when the Young Turk régime was inaugurated in his country. He wished personally to testify again that Italy had repeatedly requested permission to make a peaceful commercial advance in the Ottoman Empire, and even arranged for the exchange of young Turks and young Italians in the colleges and business houses of the respective countries, so that Turkey and Italy might became better national and industrial friends.

"I merely mention all this," the Ambassador concluded, "as evidence of the friendly relations existing between the two countries and as disproving the allegation that Turkey has given mendacious promises and has failed in its international duties."

New Guatemalan Minister.

GUATEMALA CITY, Oct. 1.—Joaquin Antonio Mendez, former Minister of Public Works, left here to-day for Washington, where he will asume the duties of Guatemalan Minister, in succession to Señor Luis Toledo Herrarte, who recently was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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All Silk Surah Serge in a choice assortment of Autumn colors and black. 27 inches wide. 55c per yard value 1.00

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Double Width Fine Black Dress Velvet. 3.55 per yard value 6.00

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Imported Novelty Dress Fabrics, suitable for Tailor-made Suits or Coats. 50 to 54 inches wide. 1.55 per yard value 2.50 to 4.00

Fine Black Broadcloth, sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide..... 1.55 and 2.55 per yard values 2.75 and 3.75

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The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

ROYALIST RISINGS DISTURB PORTUGAL

Thousands of Northern Peasants, Armed with Scythes, Wildly Greet Monarchist Flag.

OPORTO PLOT A FAILURE

Over 300 Prisoners on Cruisers—Burning of Catholic Building Follows Arrests—Cavalry Charges Mob.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Daily Mail prints a dispatch from Oporto, under Sunday's date, stating that telegrams from northern towns declare that there have been several Monarchist risings, the Royalist flag being greeted with shouts of joy by thousands of peasants, armed with scythes, who came out at the sounds of the tocsin. Troops are being hurried to the affected districts.

Oporto is tranquil to-day. Strong forces of troops are patrolling the streets. Precautions are being taken to prevent the smuggling of arms following the defeat of the Royalist plot to seize Oporto on Saturday, when over 300 persons were taken prisoners.

The attempt began at 4 o'clock in the morning, when 200 men smuggled into the grounds of the Crystal Palace, a pleasure resort, close to the barracks of the Sixth Infantry Regiment, which is believed to be stanch to the Royalist cause.

A Captain in that regiment, who alleged that he had been approached by the Royalists to poison his commander, gave information to the Republican Carbonaire, a secret society. A large force of troops formed a cordon around the Crystal Palace and began to fire at the Royalists hidden in the grounds. Quick-firing guns were placed in the roads leading to the Crystal Palace and the Monarchists were summoned to surrender.

Most of the Royalists gave themselves up without the slightest struggle. The prisoners include clergy, civilians, and shopkeepers. The authorities are continuing the search for suspects, and further arrests are being made. The prisoners are on their way to Lisbon in the cruisers Adamastor and San Gabriel.

Serious rioting took place last night at the headquarters of the Catholic Association when the building was burned to the ground. As the flames shot out, a mob shouted, "Death to the Jesuits!" Cavalry suddenly came from a side street and charged the mob, while soldiers, with fixed bayonets, stood at the end of the street, leaving a space through which people were allowed to pass.

The mob demolished a booksellers' shop because the proprietor had exhibited a photograph of King Manuel, with the words, "The good son shall return to his home."

Navy Yard Workers Want Standard Pay.

The New York Building Trades Council has instructed its Secretary to write to President Taft and Secretary of War Stimson, asking that the prevailing rate of wages be paid to men employed in the New York Navy Yard. The letters will be accompanied by a table giving the Council's idea of the prevailing rate. Representatives of the Council will appear before the Board of Wages in the navy yard, it was stated, if proof was needed that the standard is not being paid.

ALASKA EARTHQUAKE SEVERE

Caused Big Avalanches, Killed Many Fish, and Broke Glaciers.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 1.—Valdez cable reports from Port Wells show that the earthquake which last week stopped Alaskan cable communication was much more severe to the westward than at Valdez. At the new town of Golden the shock was so severe that it started numerous landslides on the surrounding mountains. The inhabitants, alarmed by the shock and the roar of the avalanches, took to their boats and spent the night afloat.

One slide of millions of tons of rock crashed down the mountain side to the beach, destroying part of Golden. One effect of the earthquake was the killing of myriads of fish. Golden beach was lined the following morning with red snappers and near the entrance to the bay the water was covered with dead fish of all kinds.

It is believed that the earthquake was accompanied by some disturbance of the ocean bed in the vicinity of Port Wells. Nearer Valdez, in the Mineral Creek district, several small mountain glaciers were thrown into the valley. One glacier shed sufficient ice to dam up Mineral Creek. When the water broke through it swept the valley below from rim to rim. Fortunately there were no travelers on the trail that evening.

The shock was severe in the town and lasted 40 seconds. It had a long, swinging motion, entirely different from short jerks to which Valdez people are accustomed.

SUBWAY DIGGING SLOW.

Rock Bed Under Lexington Avenue Delaying the Work.

That greater progress is not being made in the digging of the new subway in Lexington Avenue is ascribed by contractors in charge of the work of excavating to the deep beds of solid rock which extend far below the surface of the street. A representative of the Bradley Contracting Company said yesterday:

"These beds of rock, engineers believe, extend almost the entire length of Lexington Avenue, and are in some parts of the street sixty or more feet in thickness. We are tackling the job with the most approved methods for excavating, and when we encounter a solid wall of rock we are fortunate if we can excavate from two to four feet a day. This rock is the toughest kind of granite I have ever seen in my experience."

Work on the new subway was started on July 31 last. It took a few weeks to gather the timber necessary for the work before the excavating could begin. Workmen then began to sink a shaft at Sixty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. Here they have encountered a solid vein of rock. Into this rock the shaft has been sunk already to a depth of forty feet, without penetrating the thickness of the rock. The floor of the subway is to lie seventy feet, and in some places a greater depth, below the street surface. At Ninety-sixth Street workmen have excavated to a depth of forty feet at the four corners. Excavating has also been begun recently at Thirty-third Street, and at 106th Street. There are 600 men at work on the subway, and later the force will be increased.

A member of the Public Service Commission said yesterday that the commission was satisfied with the progress of the work being made on the subway.

MAN HAD FRACTURED SKULL.

Dies in Hospital After Being Locked Up All Night.

Patrolman Stetter took into the Fifth Street Station Saturday night a man he had picked up sitting on the curb at First Street and Second Avenue. The man was groaning and only half conscious when he reached the station, and appeared to have been drinking. A doctor, who came with an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, dressed a bad scalp wound he had, and set the trouble down as alcoholism. The man was able to give his name as Herman Nohlan, and said he had been living at the Hanover Lodging House in Rivington Street. It was decided that he was not sufficiently hurt to go to the hospital, and he was locked up for the night.

Nohlan was taken to Essex Market Court yesterday. He had been moaning during the night, and while he was awaiting his turn for a hearing he fell to the floor unconscious. Again a Bellevue ambulance was called and it was then found that the man was suffering from a fractured skull. He died shortly after his arrival at the hospital.

KEEPS LEGISLATORS ON DUTY ALL NIGHT

Dix's Threat to Call an Extra Session Forces Adoption of Original Direct Primaries Bill.

SENATE SURE TO PASS IT

Tammany Legislative Leaders Admit They Must Bow to the Inevitable —25 Republicans for It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—The Legislature did not, after all, adjourn sine die, in pursuance of the concurrent resolution introduced yesterday. The Assembly, remaining at work well nigh until daybreak, passed by an overwhelming majority the Ferris-Blauvelt bill with which Gov. Dix earlier in the session had declared himself in sympathy and which, after a stormy all-night session, had been substituted for the Direct Nominations bill which the Senate passed yesterday. After the Assembly had completed its labors both houses adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening.

Gov. Dix remained at the Capitol all night prepared for any emergency that might arise. On his desk there reposed a proclamation summoning the Legislature in extraordinary session, which was only awaiting his signature to become effective. All through the night it lay there, where the several lawmakers who called upon the Governor while the Assembly was wrangling up stairs could see this earnest, that the Governor meant business when he declared that the Legislature must deal in good faith with the friends of direct primaries and show by its action that the pledges contained in the platforms of both the big parties had not been forgotten or ignored.

The outlook to-night is distinctly favorable to the passage of the Ferris-Blauvelt bill when the Legislature reconvenes on Tuesday. Whether it be the firm attitude of Gov. Dix or orders that have come more directly from headquarters in Fourteenth Street, the Tammany chief spokesman in the Legislature declares emphatically and without qualification that before the Legislature adjourns sine die a law will have been enacted which will give this State reasonable direct primaries.

That Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy at last has decided to bow to the inevitable is about the only inference that can be drawn from the zeal with which the men who speak for him in the legislative halls to-day are speeding on the cause of the Ferris-Blauvelt bill. Senator Thomas F. Grady, acting President pro tem. of the Senate, gathered about him in the Senate chamber in the early morning hours to-day a little group of Senators who are known as pronounced friends of direct primaries. He pledged his word to them that every Democratic vote in the upper house would be cast for the Ferris-Blauvelt bill this week, after it had been amended in certain respects. As an evidence of good faith he invited Senator Harvey D. Hinman of Broome, who had charge of the Hughes campaign for direct primaries in the Senate and is author of the bill Gov. Hughes urged last year's Legislature to pass, to assist in making amendments to the bill. The work of perfecting the Ferris-Blauvelt bill is already in progress with Senator Hinman taking active part in the work.

In the Assembly Majority Leader Alfred E. Smith, who may be regarded as the chief spokesman for the Democratic organization in that branch of the Legislature, declared from the floor in the course of the debate on direct primaries this morning that he now was prepared to join hands with those who favored direct primaries.

"I have a confession to make," said the youthful majority leader. "I have become converted to direct primaries during the last four hours. Never mind whether I want it or not, but I am now an advocate of direct primaries. We will do our best to pass a decent and reasonable direct primaries bill."

Having said this, he turned to the Republicans on the other side of the chamber and shouted at them:

"Now is the time when we will see if you are on the level. The case is now in your hands."

A rather significant statement was made to THE TIMES correspondent this evening by Assemblyman James A. Foley, who represents the district of Charles F. Murphy in the lower house.

"What happened yesterday and throughout the night at the Capitol," said Mr. Foley, "has been regarded in some quarters as slick manoeuvring on the part of the opponents to direct primaries in both parties to stave off the passage of a Direct Nominations bill. I am in a position to say to you with absolute truthfulness that we will do our level best to pass a real Direct Nominations bill before we adjourn. The Ferris-Blauvelt bill is such a measure. I believe the Senate will concur in the action of the Assembly and pass that bill.

Gov. Dix, very tired, left for Lake George just as dawn began to shimmer on the windows of the Executive Chamber. He is expected back on Tuesday, and will remain at the Capitol until after the Legislature adjourns sine die. There is not a lawmaker of either party who has talked with the Governor who is not thoroughly convinced that he cannot be budged from the attitude he has taken—that the Legislature should make good the pledges made to the people with reference to direct primaries. The Governor has consulted as freely with Republicans as with Democrats on the question, for he insists that it should not be treated as a party matter, since both parties were pledged to direct primaries in the last State campaign.

The vote stood 111 to 19.

The Republicans who voted for the bill were Adler, Ahearn, Allen, Baumes, Brereton, Bryant, Cheney, Coffey, Constantine, Cross, Ebbets, Goodwin, Haines, Hart, Keys, J. S. Phillips, Shannon, J. S. Parker, Shepardson, T. K. Smith, Stivers, Talmadge, Thorn, F. W. Waters, and Young.

These Republicans voted against it: Brooks, Butler, Hammond, Higgins, Hinman, Hoff, Jones, McDonald, Murray, Nolan, C. W. Phillips, Pierce, Shilvek, Ward, Waring, R. B. Waters, Yale, and Minority Leader Merritt.

The Ferris-Blauvelt bill provides for the nomination of all candidates for public office, with the exception of those on the State ticket, by the direct method at the primaries. It provides for the election of members of all political committees at the primaries. An official primary ballot with a somewhat modified party column system is another feature of the bill. It retains the State convention, and differs from other bills providing for a modified form of direct nominations in that instead of the State Committee composed of 150 members, one from each Assembly district, it gives each political party the right to settle for itself what shall be its unit of representation on the State committee.

LOOK FOR EARLY END OF SHOPMEN'S STRIKE

Many Already Back at Work and Others Willing to Return, Declare Railroad Officials.

STRIKEBREAKERS STONED

400 Persons at McComb, Miss., Attack a Car Carrying Them to Illinois Central Shops.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Predictions of railroad officials, organizers of strikebreakers, and even some labor officials to-night were that the big general strike on the Illinois Central would go to pieces in a few days. It is expected to last a little longer on the Harriman lines.

All shops on the Hartiman system were picketed peacefully by the striking workmen to-day. No violence was reported from any shop centre. At most of the shop towns mass meetings of strikers were called to plan their fight, but the meetings were said to be lukewarm in character.

At Burnside a meeting was held in Woodworkers' Hall, Seventy-fifth and Dodson Streets. One thousand attended. Aside from voting to "stick it out" no definite plan of fight was agreed upon.

Assistant General Manager T. J. Foley of the Illinois Central, who was on strike duty at the Park Row station to-day, said:

"The strike is pitiful. It has already begun to go to pieces."

Julius Kruttschnitt, Vice President and Director of Operation on the Harriman lines, found so little excitement in the strike situation that he took his golf sticks and left his office in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Building to go to the country.

Many strikebreakers were being put on the waiting list and held in readiness by the agency working in behalf of the railroads. Operatives said that no application had come to-day from the Illinois Central for more men. The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, however, sent warning notices that they would need a good many strikebreakers. The warning mentioned from 1,000 to 5,000 men out of Chicago. In the opinion of the agency managers the strike will be a brief one.

As to-day was a holiday few men were needed in any of the shops and the few who were on duty were easily obtained. The real force of the strike will be felt to-morrow when the shops reopen. At the Illinois Central another printed bulletin was sent out to the men and all concerned, calling attention to the fact that the shop crafts on that road had broken their contracts by failure to give the usual formal thirty days' notice of dissatisfaction with their agreements.

"Our trains are moving on schedule," said one official. "The whole situation would savor of the farcical if it were not that many of the married strikers really cannot afford to lose their pay.

"Here in Chicago many of the old employes of the road have offered to go back to work if they may retain their service ranking. As many of them have not committed violence or acted as agitators, they probably will be permitted to do so."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1.—A carload of Illinois Central strikebreakers from Chicago to New Orleans was attacked by a mob of at least 400 persons at McComb, Miss., this morning. The car was stoned, most of the windows broken, and several occupants slightly injured.

Efforts were made to detach the car, and when special agents saw what was intended the engineer was signaled to pull out. It is believed this prevented serious trouble. The car arrived at 10:40 this morning.

MUTINOUS CONVICTS SHOT.

Guards Fire on Two Imprisoned in Mines Who Used Bombs.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 1.—Mutiny of State prisoners in the Brushy Mountain mines has resulted in the death of two of the miners who were shot after they had used bombs to batter down the barricades that held them prisoners in the workings.

According to reports reaching here, the mutiny broke out Thursday, the prisoners refusing to work in the mines. They were locked in the workings. Late on Thursday night they began throwing improvised bombs against the door. The guards opened fire, wounding several.

Promising to work, they were returned to their dormitories. The next day they mutinied again, and again were fired upon. The authorties say they have the situation well in hand, but more ammunition has been ordered from Knoxville.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Young Men will find in our Fall showing of Suits and Overcoats, styles and patterns becoming to young figures. Our Young Men's Clothes are specially cut and designed, and made from woolens that harmonize with youthful styles.

Perfect-fitting English model Sack Suits, ready-to-put-on.

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.—"Uneeda Biscuit." | NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.—"Uneeda Biscuit."

Why is the soda cracker to-day such a universal food?

People ate soda crackers in the old days, it is true—but they bought them from a barrel or box and took them home in a paper bag, their crispness and flavor all gone.

To-day there is a soda cracker which is *the recognized staple* — Uneeda Biscuit.

Uneeda Biscuit are the most nutritious food made from flour and should be eaten every day by every member of the family from the youngest to the oldest.

Uneeda Biscuit—soda crackers better than any ever made before—made in the greatest bakeries in the world—baked to perfection—packed to perfection—kept to perfection until you take them, oven-fresh and crisp, from their protecting package.

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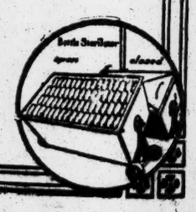
Served in bottles that have been thoroughly cleaned and sterilized

BORDEN'S COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK



This First Monday Morning of the New Business Year

At GIMBELS

The Store Presents a Broad Assemblage Of Autumn Merchandise

FIRST PLACE belongs by right to the important presentation of American Reproductions of French Blouses in lace and net, which express the dominating features of present Paris styles. Prices are **$6.95, $8.75, $10.75, $12.75**—the original models were $50 to $150. **Third Floor**

IN the Costume Salon there is a surprising display of Gowns and Tailored Suits which blend modes typically Parisian with prices truly American. Afternoon and Evening Gowns are **$25** to **$150**, with original Imported Models up to **$450**. A special showing of Tailored Suits includes many styles at **$25, $35,** to **$150**. **Third Floor**

FURS that are guaranteed for quality and against misrepresentation, form a superb showing in new models. Our imported garments will be duplicated in furs which you may select personally from our fine selection of skins. **Third Floor**

AMONG the Women's Coats are direct copies of foreign models, as well as imported street and motoring coats, at **$14.75** to **$150**, and exquisite Imported Evening Wraps at **$42.50** to **$650**. **Third Floor**

MORE than six hundred new styles of Girls' and Young Women's Dresses, Suits and Coats form a style-exhibit probably without parallel in New York. **Third Floor**

A SPECIAL Display of Hats at **$10** is a feature today of the Gimbel Millinery Salon, with Flammand Velour Untrimmed Hats at **$10** and Black Silk Tailored Sailors at **$5**; besides the wonderful gathering of Paris and Gimbel Hats up to **$150**. **Third Floor**

IMPORTED BROADCLOTHS, at **$1.10** a yard, for $2 quality, 51 and 52 in. wide, in black and forty colors, are an extraordinary offering. **Second Floor**

SEVENTY Seamless Royal Wilton Rugs, 9 x 12 ft. and 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., are priced **$32.50**, instead of $47.50 and $42.50 because of slight imperfections. **Sixth Floor**

OVER 3,000 pairs of Lace Curtains, at savings of 20 to 33⅓ per cent., also Portieres are involved in an important Autumn Sale. **Sixth Floor**

UNUSUAL BRONZES and beautiful Terra Cotta pieces are among the new importations in the distinctive collection of Art Wares. **Fifth Floor**

OTHER unusual opportunities of the day are

All-Silk Jersey-top Petticoats at **$3.85**. **Second Floor**

New Sample Embroideries, 8c to $1 yard—one-third under-price. **Main Floor**

Rich Colored Dress Trimmings at **$2** to **$5.25 yard**—saving one-third to one-half. **Main Floor**

75c Dresden Ribbon, 6⅞ in. wide, at **30c** yard, and 85c Sash Ribbon at **55c** yard. **Main Floor**

Women's $1.50 Black Silk Stockings, **$1 pair**, and other Hosiery offerings. **Main Floor**

$6.50 All-wool Blankets at **$5** pair, and $10 Down-filled Comfortables at **$6.50**. **Second Floor**

IN THE SUBWAY STORE a notable list of specials is headed by 10,000 pairs of Educator Shoes for boys and girls, at half regular prices—**75c** from $1.50, **$1** from $2 and **$1.25** from $2.50.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST

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The Gateway to the Sahara
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CHARLES W. FURLONG
The Standard Book on Tripoli and Surrounding Country
The Only Complete Serious Study in English
With Maps and Illustrations
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The melting smoothness of Lindt Chocolate and its delicious flavor appeal alike to children as well as to grown-ups.
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Your teeth and gums need just the purifying, preserving and antiseptic qualities found only in
Vernas Lotion
The Curative Mouth Wash.
At Your Druggist
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PHYSICIAN CONFESSES TO KILLING HIS WIFE

Dr. H. E. Webster of the Polyclinic Hospital, Chicago, Feared Exposure as a Bigamist.

HAD ESTABLISHED AN ALIBI

Freed by Police Before He Broke Down—Sister, Telephone Operator, Overheard Arrest Message.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Dr. Harry Elgin Webster, house physician at the Polyclinic Hospital, confessed to the Chicago police to-day to the murder of his wife in the woods four and one-half miles from Dixon, Ill., on Sept. 16.

His alibi was said by the police to have been almost perfect, but following the identification of the body by relatives and his arrest this morning he collapsed under the questioning of the police and confessed everything.

Fear of exposure as a bigamist was the motive for the crime. One week before his forced marriage to Bessie Kent he had been married to a respectable young woman of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. It was the failure of his efforts to rid himself of his second wife by divorce and the fear that knowledge of his bigamy would come to the ears of his first wife and his parents that finally drove him to commit murder.

Webster's slaying of his wife was particularly brutal. Taking her for a drive in a buggy from Dixon, the home of his parents, whom she was insistent upon meeting, he took her to a lonely spot in the woods and then drew a knife. Screaming in terror, the woman leaped from the buggy and ran for her life. Webster pursued and threw her to the ground, at the same time stabbing her until she was dead.

Another dramatic feature in the case which came to light to-night was that the telephone message ordering Dr. Webster's arrest was sent over the wires from Dixon on Saturday night by the prisoner's sister.

Miss Rilla Webster, 19 years old, sister of the murderer, is a telephone operator at Dixon, Ill. She was at her switchboard when the Sheriff was instructed over the telephone to make the arrest. Telephone messages regarding the murder and the evidence against her brother followed each other in quick succession. The girl stuck bravely at her post, overhearing bits of conversation that, in all likelihood, will place a noose about her brother's neck.

For two hours she sat with blanched face and tightened lips connecting the wires that led to the Sheriff's office, the State's Attorney, the Chicago police, the Coroner, and detectives. Then she fell to the floor in a swoon. She was removed to a hospital. She is reported to be seriously ill to-night from the shock.

Webster was arrested shortly after 3 o'clock this morning as he was entering the Polyclinic Hospital. Prior to this Webster had been taken before Capt. Baer, and offered such a strong alibi that the police official permitted him to go.

Webster was taken to the Chicago Avenue Police Station and questioned by Capt. Baer and Inspector Revere. For nearly five hours the prisoner was plied with question after question. He continued, however, stoutly to profess his innocence until it was made very plain to him by the officials from Ogle County that the evidence was absolutely against him. Then he collapsed completely, and burying his head in his hands, wept like a child. Suddenly he threw his hands above his head, admitted the murder, and declared he would tell all.

Webster's confession was made while his first wife, formerly Miss Zoe Varney, was being detained at the station, having been apprehended by detectives while about to board a train this morning for Dixon to visit the parents of her husband.

"I married Bessie Kent under her promise that she would divorce me immediately after the wedding," said Webster. "She then refused to get a divorce and that was the beginning of all the trouble."

Webster said he told his second wife of the marriage at Cedar Rapids, but she still refused to agree to a divorce. In August he brought suit for divorce in the Chicago courts. The case was thrown out because of insufficient evidence. Following this unsuccessful attempt, Webster related that he met his second wife on Sept. 14 at the hospital as he was preparing to go to the home of his parents at Dixon for his vacation. He said she begged to go with him, but he did not want her to meet his parents. The next afternoon he started for Dixon.

Webster said that he believed until he reached Dixon that he was making the trip alone. Then, his confession relates, he discovered that Bessie Kent had made the trip on the same train. He declares that she refused to return to Chicago, and the two went to the Dixon Inn that night.

The next morning Webster hired a horse and buggy, and with Mrs. Webster No. 2, drove north of Dixon. He said that when he started his only object was to have an uninterrupted talk with her, an attempt to make some arrangement to get a divorce.

On this drive the two quarreled, and the physician alleged that his wife struck him and then jumped from the buggy, crying that she would see his parents and expose his life with her.

"When my wife jumped from the buggy," said Webster, "I threw a suitcase at her and then jumped from the buggy and gave chase. I ran after her several hundred yards, when she stumbled near a ravine and fell.

"I pulled out my pocket knife, a pearl-handled knife, and stabbed her four or five times in the back of the neck as she lay on the ground.

"She died immediately after I had severed the jugular vein. I then rolled her body several yards into the ravine and covered it with leaves.

"I don't remember whether I disrobed her or not. I was so excited that I almost lost my mind. But I know that I covered the body so carefully that no one passing would see it, and then I returned to the buggy and drove back to Dixon."

Webster returned the horse and buggy to the Dixon livery man, and twenty minutes later had taken a train for Chicago. He did not go to see his parents in Dixon, and because he had not met any one whom he knew there he believed his visit would remain unknown.

Upon his arrival in Chicago Webster went to the hospital, and announced that he had decided to postpone his vacation because he had no money. He continued his work there, and three or four days later reported to Capt. Baer of the Chicago Avenue Police Station that his wife was missing. In the next ten days Webster consulted with the police several times regarding search for his wife, and also took up the matter with her relatives.

Throughout this period Webster maintained an unruffled composure, and gave no indication of the part he was playing. At no time did the police suspect him until after the body had been identified at Dixon.

Property Awards Cut $210,000.

As a result of the investigation instituted by Raymond B. Fosdick, Commissioner of Accounts, in the Bureau of Street Openings, the commission appointed to condemn property for the opening of the Bronx Boulevard has revised its figures as to awards by reducing them about $210,000. The preliminary awards were $909,455; the revised figures are in the neighborhood of $700,000. Michael E. Devlin, a former school Principal, was Chairman of the commission. Subsequently he was dismissed, after a trial, from his post as school Principal by the Board of Education.

ENGLISH GOLFER LOSES FOURSOME

Duncan, Paired with J. Mackie, Defeated by Strong and I. Mackie at Dunwoodie.

An exhibition four-ball golf match at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday was the greatest display of long driving ever seen on an American links, and the great gallery had the utmost interest in the contest, which lasted throughout the day, the last four holes being played in a teeming rain. The contestants were George Duncan, the professional from Great Britain, who is here on tour; Isaac Mackie, professional of the Fox Hills Golf Club; Herbert Strong, professional of the Apawamis Club, and Jack Mackie, the paid expert of the Dunwoodie Club. Strong and Isaac Mackie were partners, and they won from Duncan and Jack Mackie by 4 up and 2 to play.

A special prize of $25 for the best card in the afternoon was won by Duncan with 70, a score within two strokes of Alex Smith's record for the course. In the morning Duncan took the first hole with a 3, but Strong squared on the fourth with a 2. At the thirteenth Strong and Isaac Mackie were 3 up, but vigorous work by Duncan and the home professional won four holes straight, and they finished 1 up. The 3 on the seventeenth that gave the lead to them was made by Jack Mackie, who holed from the edge of the green.

Strong and Isaac Mackie had the match even at the sixth in the afternoon, and they took the lead through a 2 by Isaac Mackie on the seventh. After that they were always in front, and after being 2 up at the twenty-seventh hole they had the victory on the sixteenth green by 4 up and 2 to play. The bye holes were split, the seventeenth being a 3 for Duncan, which equaled Jack Mackie's feat of the morning. But the Britisher reached the green with a drive and an iron, instead of two shots with wood, and he then ran down a thirty-foot put. The summary:

BEST BALL SCORES.—MORNING.

Strong and I. Mackie— 4 4 5 2 5 4 3 3 4—34
Duncan and J. Mackie— 3 4 5 3 4 5 3 4 4—36
Strong and I. Mackie— 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 5—37—71
Duncan and J. Mackie— 4 5 4 5 3 3 4 3 5—36—71

AFTERNOON.

Strong and I. Mackie— 3 4 4 4 4 4 2 3 4—32
Duncan and J. Mackie— 3 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4—35
Strong and I. Mackie— 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 5—33—65—136
Duncan and J. Mackie— 3 4 3 4 3 4 5 3 6—35—70—141

INDIVIDUAL CARDS.

George Duncan, Great Britain—
Out—4 6 6 3 4 5 3 4 4—39
In—4 5 4 5 3 4 4 4 5—38—77
Out—3 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4—35
In—3 4 3 4 3 4 5 3 6—35—72—149

Jack Mackie, Dunwoodie—
Out—3 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 4—36
In—4 6 4 5 4 3 4 3 5—38—74
Out—3 6 4 4 4 6 3 5 4—39
In—4 4 3 4 3 5 5 5 6—39—78—152

Herbert Strong, Apawamis—
Out—4 4 5 2 5 3 3 4 4—36
In—4 4 4 4 4 4 5 6 6—41—77
Out—4 4 5 4 4 4 5 2 4—36
In—3 3 4 4 3 4 6 4 5—38—74—151

Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills—
Out—4 4 5 4 5 4 3 3 4—36
In—4 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 5—41—77
Out—3 6 4 4 5 5 2 6 5—40
In—4 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 5—34—74—151

RAIN STOPS BRUSHING.

Set Contests on Speedway Drive Draws Big Crowds.

The innovation by the Road Drivers' Association of New York yesterday, which brought the members together in set brushes in the afternoon instead of the regular contests in the morning, proved a decided succ... Ten events were scheduled for com...ition, but after the first heat in the eighth contest was completed the remainder of the card was called off owing to the rain. Shortly after the start was made rain began to fall, and continued at intervals until the officials were compelled to abandon the last two events.

In view of the fact that the weather was not any too favorable, a large crowd of spectators turned out to witness the sport, and both sides of the driveway at the finish line were lined up with a crowd which viewed the sport. The series of dates number eight, and will be contested on Sundays and Wednesdays, commencing at 2 P. M., for the next four weeks.

Class C pace proved the feature of the card, requiring four heats before the victor could be determined. Three of the five horses entered each annexed a heat, and Teddy P., after being practically outclassed in the first two heats, came strong in the last two heats and captured both and the race.

Judge Boardman, the one-time favorite of the drive, was seen again in action, and showed his old form by capturing the blue for Class B trotters by taking the second and third heats after finishing second in the opening half mile.

A. Mullady's bay gelding Baron Dell had matters all its own way and won the Class D trot with ease, showing clean heels to the field both times and distancing the fourth starter in the event. Hazel Bel. The Weiland stable had the sport all to itself in the Class A trot, with De Witt and Sid Axworthy making up the field. De Witt was handled by Owner Weiland, and took both heats in easy fashion from its stable mate, Sid Axworthy, driven by Trainer Goldsmith. The summary:

Class B—Pacing.
George Patchen, ch. g., (I. Harper.).....1 1
Kearney, b. g., (S. B. Wolf).....2 3
Strathino, b. g., (Dr. J. H. Ferster).....4 2
Dr. Threet, b. g., (M. C. Reynolds).....3 4
Time—1:07; 1:07½.

Class B—Trotting.
Judge Boardman, b. g., (M. Urban).....2 1 1
Berico, b. g., (J. McCullough).....1 2 2
Dick Williams, b. g., (C. Shoemaker)...3 4 3
Trixie H., b. m., (C. Schmidt).....4 3 5
Gaudini, blk. m., (I. Kennedy).....5 5 4
Time—1:07; 1:10; 1:10.

Class C—Pacing.
Teddy P., b. g., (W. Mangen).....4 4 1 1
Bright Direct, br. g., (C. Hlawatsch).3 1 2 2
Comet, br. g., (C. Brooks).....1 2 3 3
George C., b. g., (J. Kuhlman).....2 3 4 dr
Turquoise Blue, b. g., (J. Lennon).....5 5 5 dr
Time—1:10; 1:12½; 1:10.

Class A—Trotting.
De Witt, b. g., (C. Weiland).....1 1
Sid Axworthy, ch. g., (J. Goldsmith).....2 2
Time—1:09; 1:08.

Class D—Trotting.
Baron Dell, b. g., (A. Mullady).....1 1
Oliver Todd, br. s., (J. A. Campbell).....2 2
Mahlon Wilkes, ch. g., (J. F. Gibbons)...3 3
Hazel Bell, ch. m., (G. W. Morgan, Jr.)..dis
Time—1:10½; 1:11¾.

Class A—Pacing.
B. Ontime, b. g., (J. Goldsmith).....1 2
Clover Patch, br. m., (I. V. Hunt).....3 1
The Aristocrat, blk. g., (A. Mullady).....2 3
Geraldine, gr. s., (E. Shoemaker).....4 4
Time—1:08; 1:08.

Class F—Trotting.
Pioneer Princess, b. m., (W. Cahill).....1 1
Ben Wright, b. g., (R. H. Clark).....2 2
The Trip, br. s., (L. Smith).....3 3
Meadow Bell, ch. g., (J. Holloway).....4 4
Excelsior, b. g., (F. Reher).....5 5
Time—1:16; 1:18.

Class E—Trotting.
Triphammer, br. g., (N. Grunzfelder).....1
Queen Bel, b. m., (G. W. Morgan).....2
C. C., br. g., (T. Young).....3
Elastic, br. g., (Dr. H. L. Gill).....4
Master Barrymore, ch. g., (Dr. G. Meher)...5
Time—1:14.

Bicycle Races Postponed.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 1.—The championship bicycle races scheduled for to-day at the Velodrome here were postponed on account of rain.

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Thoroughbred whiskey this — rye's rarest yield, mellowed by maturity—and *every drop under seal to you.*

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Watchman Whiskey
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At Bruxelles Exposition
1910
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Ever Given an
American Wine in
Europe!
Pleasant Valley Wine Company
Rheims, New York

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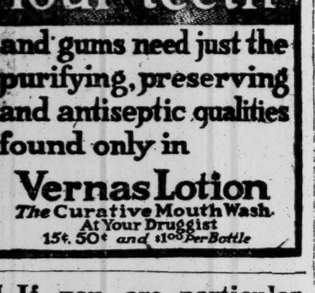
has been a tremendous success. Two hundred and fifty of these beautiful, space-saving bedsteads were disposed of in two weeks.

¶ All who have seen the Troupe Bed are enthusiastic over it. They see how it will add another room to their home—a living room by day, a bedroom by night—without increasing the rent. They appreciate its decorative utility in upright position, its solid comfort as a bed. They realize that no other bedstead represents such big value—dollar for dollar—as the Troupe.



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Mahogany Finish	$24.00	Bird's-eye Maple	$30.00
Birch, White Painted	27.00	Solid Mahogany, Dark or Natural Finish.	30.00
Oak, Golden or Early English Finish,	27.00	Square Enamel, Brass Trimmed, Satin or Bright Finish	32.00
Round Enamel, Brass Trimmed, Satin or Bright Finish	28.00	Round Brass, Satin or Bright Finish	35.00
Birch, White Enamel Finish	30.00	Circassian Walnut	35.00
		Square Brass, Satin or Bright Finish	45.00

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It means so much to their future health, happiness and success to surround the children's vital growing period with hygienic conditions. They should have the most uniform healthful atmosphere in which to sleep, to eat, to play and to grow—brought about only in rooms perfectly warmed and ventilated by

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

There is no scorched air, no ash-dust, no coal or cellar-gases to work injury to the health. No matter how chill and long the night, you can beat back the pinching cold and keep every cubic foot of your house freshly ventilated and radiantly warmed.

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MARQUARD'S SWEET REVENGE ON CUBS

Giants Defeat Chicago in Final Game, 5 to 0, and Break Even on the Series.

PRACTICALLY WIN PENNANT

Visitors Mercilessly Attack Richie with the Bat—Rally In Last Two Innings.

THE SCORE.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Devore, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
L. Doyle, 2b	4	0	3	5	2	0
Snodgrass, cf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Murray, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	2	2	7	0	0
Herzog, 3b	3	1	1	0	4	0
Fletcher, ss	4	1	2	2	2	2
Meyers, c	3	0	0	8	2	1
Marquard, p	3	0	1	0	1	0
Total	33	5	10	27	11	3

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Sheckard, lf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Schulte, rf	4	0	1	0	1	0
Tinker, ss	4	0	2	1	6	0
Zimmerman, 2b	4	0	0	6	3	0
J. Doyle, 3b	4	0	2	1	2	0
Saier, 1b	3	0	1	9	1	0
Hofman, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Archer, c	3	0	0	5	1	0
Richie, p	3	0	0	0	2	1
*Needham	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	6	27	16	1

*Batted for Richie in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Saier, Merkle, Fletcher, (2,) J. Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Saier, Herzog. Stolen bases—J. Doyle, Hofman. Double play—Tinker, Zimmerman, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; New York, 2. Base on balls—Off Marquard, 3. Struck out—By Marquard, 7; by Richie, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and O'Day.

GIANTS' REMAINING GAMES.

Oct. 2—At Pittsburgh.
Oct. 3—At Philadelphia.
Oct. 4—At Brooklyn.
Oct. 5—At Brooklyn.
Oct. 6—At home with Philadelphia, (two games.)
Oct. 7—At home with Boston.
Oct. 9—At Brooklyn.
Oct. 10—At Brooklyn.
Oct. 11—At home with Brooklyn, (two games.)
Oct. 12—At home with Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—The Giants practically won the National League pennant for 1911 when, with the lanky southpaw, Rube Marquard, in his rarest form, they overwhelmed the Cubs by a score of 5 to 0 at West Side Park to-day and broke even with Chicago in the most important series of the whole season. Assuming that the Cubs will win all of their remaining seven games, which is most unlikely, the Giants have only to take three of their remaining twelve games to win. That looks so easy that they could almost win blindfolded. Unless the New York players should carelessly wander into the path of a cyclone, the coveted streamer of silk will flutter in the whispering breezes which waft over from the limpid Harlem. In the season's series between the Giants and Cubs, which ended to-day, the honors have been evenly divided, each club winning eleven games.

New York's greatest achievement today was the merciless batting attack on the Giant killer, Lew Richie. For seven innings Richie pitched masterful ball, and the New Yorks hadn't the semblance of a chance to score. Then without warning they fell upon him in the eighth inning plenty hard enough to win the game. Not satisfied with this, Manager McGraw and his clan hungered for more revenge, and they went at Richie with renewed vigor in the ninth, slamming him relentlessly for three more runs.

Smarting under the sting of two defeats here last week, the Giants swung on the Cubs' flinger with might and main. In every swing that the Giants took at the ball in this final rush was vindication for past unpleasantness. It was sweet for the Giants to stick a pin in the Cub bubble, which has been growing larger here for the past week.

It was a mournful, dismal looking day for the playing of such an important game. It rained almost up to game time, and the field was as muddy in places as a frog pond. Sawdust and sand were used generously, but it didn't prevent the players from slipping. The conditions were such that an unlucky slip at any time would turn the tide of battle. The game was played with unusual brilliancy, considering the uncertain footing. Nearly 15,000 fans, armed with raincoats and umbrellas, saw the tilt, and although a decidedly partisan gathering, it set aside prejudices in the seventh inning and cheered lustily for Marquard when he gave a great exhibition of cool-headedness and nerve by pitching himself out of a hole which looked as deep as the shaft of a coal mine.

For seven innings a prettier pitching duel has never been waged in baseball. In that time Richie held the Giants in the palm of his hand, and had given them but three scattered hits. Fast, alert support behind him had aided in mowing the Giants down in prompt succession. Up to the sixth the Cubs had collected but two hits off Marquard. He had speed which deceived the Cubs treacherously in the uncertain light from a leaden sky. Then came the seventh, when, with one out, a single and double crashed from the Cubs' bats and put runners on second and third. It looked bad for Marquard. He was up to the test, and with unusual cunning retired the side with the Cubs still hungering on the sacks, ready to dash home at the least provocation. That was the only time in the whole game when Chicago had a chance to get into the run reckoning. Rube was at his very best, and when he's that way the opposing batsmen might just as well put the furniture back into the bat bag.

The Giants struck when the iron was hot in the last two innings. Even Marquard took a hand in the lambasting of the Richie jinx, and with a spanking single sent in a run.

Arthur Fletcher was a terror with his bat, and did deadly work with two timely two-base drives. Larry Doyle and Fred Merkle were also effective in the ashen rataplan that was played on the comedian Cub's service.

The muddy field gave the Giants more trouble than the Cubs. In the first inning, Meyers slipped in the mire and dropped Schulte's foul rocket. Then the slugger singled to left, but Meyers threw him out stealing. Fletcher fumbled Tinker's grounder in the mud, and did the same to Zimmerman's grasser, but recovered in time to toss Tinker out at second on a force play.

Fletcher was wobbly again in the second inning, and fumbled Jimmy Doyle's grounder. Saier sacrificed, and Doyle went to third while Larry Doyle was throwing Hofman out at first. Archer crushed the Cub chances at this point by fanning. Richie pitched airtight ball for three innings, not a Giant reaching first base. A faint ray of hope came the Giants' direction in the fourth. With Devore out Larry Doyle hit a high bounder in front of the plate. Larry beat out Richie's throw to first, which was atrociously wild. The ball shot past Saier and rolled to the right field stand as Larry raced around to third. Snodgress slapped a grounder to Tinker, who shot the ball home. Archer stung Doyle with the ball as he slid home on a wave of mud. Snodgrass then contributed his familiar asleep-at-the-switch play by being caught a mile off first and nabbed about twenty feet from second.

Red Murray opened the fifth inning with a wicked smash to centre. Merkle squelched the auspicious start by hitting into a double play, Tinker to Zimmy to Saier. Fletcher was again a victim of the mud in this inning. In fielding Hofman's grounder, the shortstop fell into the mire, but was up quick enough to throw the runner out on a lightning fast peg.

With two out in the sixth Tinker got the second of the Cubs' hits off Marquard, a hard crack to centre field. He died stealing. Devore had been retired on a fly to Hofman in the seventh when Larry Doyle made his second hit, a smash to right field. Larry succumbed to old age at the corner because Snodgrass lined to Zimmerman and Richie registered his first strike out with Murray the victim.

Rube Marquard displayed his pitching skill at its best in the Cub half of the seventh inning. Zimmerman opened the round by flying to Murray. Jimmy Doyle jammed a single to centre, Saier following with a terrific double to the right field stands. Murray got the ball back in time to hold Doyle at third. With runners on third and second and only one out, Marquard began to display his tremendous speed. He made Hofman pop an innocent fly to Fletcher. Archer looked dangerous, so Rube walked him intentionally and loaded the bases. Richie was an easy out on a high fly to Murray. The big crowd broke into a spontaneous roar of enthusiasm in tribute of the sinuous southpaw's fine work.

Right here is where Lew Richie cracked. Merkle hammered a tremendous drive into the empty left-field bleachers, stopping at second, because of a ground rule. Herzog sacrificed him to third. Fletcher shot a double to right scoring Merkle. Fletcher went to third, while Zimmy was tossing Meyers out at first. Then Marquard, to the stunning surprise of the Sabbath gathering of 15,000 people, poled a neat single to short centre, sending Fletcher home with the second run.

The Giants continued their spirited bombardment in the ninth and drove Richie's choicest curves to all corners of the grounds. Larry Doyle opened hostilities with a hard single to centre. Snodgrass forced Larry at second. Murray for the second time struck out. Merkle's single to left sent Snodgrass to second, and he scored when Herzog jammed a safety to centre. Snodgrass slipped in the mud at third base and fell head over heels. He jumped up and had just about time to score. Fletcher then redeemed himself for his shaky playing of the past two days by jolting a long drive to right field. Merkle and Herzog scored on the smash, and Fletcher tried to get to third base, but was nipped by a narrow margin, Schulte to Zimmerman to J. Doyle.

The Cubs made a desperate effort to rally in the ninth, but the excellent pitching of Marquard held them in check. Jimmy Doyle started the Cubs' final effort with a long two-base drive to right field. He stole third and nobody tried to stop him. Saier lifted a high fly to Fletcher, and Artie Hofman walked. Archer in a vain attempt to rip the cover off the ball struck out. Tom Needham was put in as a pinch hitter for Richie, and he rolled a harmless grounder to Merkle.

GETAWAY DAY AT CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—A funeral solemnity hovered over the scene. The Cubs' hopes were laid at rest for another year by nine of the livellest kind of pall bearers.

Charley Faust who ran away from his home in Kansas at the age of thirty-five to be a Giant mascot, doesn't feel so bad now about leaving the old folks.

You can buy a bird's-eye view of the game here. Two high lookout towers stand outside the high fence and from the top perch dozens of fans saw the series at reduced rates.

Heartless, cruel American League rooters chided the Cubs to-day in their sorrow and yelled, "Oh, wait till the White Sox get at you."

Accurate pennant dope—If the Giants lose all their remaining games—and the Cubs win all theirs, there isn't a chance of the pennant going to Brooklyn, anyway.

Why, looking at it any angle at all, the Giants have the pennant won, just as surely as Boston has a strangle hold on last place.

Following the "better the day, better the deed" line of reasoning, there was no better day for getting a good clutch on the championship than this same first October Sabbath.

Old Frank Gloomy Chance comes forth with the grouch that the best team in the National League isn't going to play the Athletics in the world's series. Why no, the world's championship hinges on the outcome of the Cub-White Sox series, of course.

Manager McGraw has received about 3,000 personal requests for tickets for the world series. Only one thing for him to do, now drop the Giants where they are and get in line with the rest in front of the National Commission's ticket window.

Shower Breaks Up Ball Game.

A heavy shower broke up the game at Newark, N. J., yesterday between the Rochester three-time champions of the Eastern League and President Barrows's All-Star team picked from the active clubs of the league. The rain fell when the contest was at its most interesting shape with the score at 2 runs all. The champions were saved from a beating by two errors in the sixth by Atz and Parent both and Dan Moeller. He got a life when Atz fumbled his ground hit and again after Cady caught him squarely on an attempted steal. Parent dropped the ball and Umpire Murray had to reverse his decision. Moeller scored afterward. Beside pitching a fine game Dick Rudolph was mainly responsible for both runs of the All-Stars. In the second he followed up Cady's single with a long double that netted a run. In the fifth he opened with a clean single and was sent around for the second run. Rochester's first run was made on Moran's single, a wild pitch, and Wood's single in the first inning. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2	6	0
All-Star	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	7	2

Batteries—Hughes and Mitchell and Rudolph and Cady.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 10; Kansas City, 7. Kansas City, 4; Minneapolis, 3.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Louisville, 4. Louisville, 2; Indianapolis, 1.

At Toledo—Toledo-Columbus—rain.

At St. Paul—Milwaukee, 4; St. Paul, 3.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Amer. League Park. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

Speaking of harmony! How about a brown suit for October—the month of browning landscapes and "brown October ale."

Browns make some of the most attractive of our Fall suits—some are imported cloths.

Or do you want contrast—a gray tweed or soft finished worsted.

With the variety of our fabrics this Fall there's little chance of your "stumping us"—no matter what sort of good thing you fancy.

A light overcoat harmonizes with the weather now.

Fancy Scotch tweeds and cheviots this season as well as the more unusal cloths.

Motor coats in just as great a variety.

Soft hats and Derbies.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY,

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

CHALLENGE CUPS IN OLYMPIC EVENTS

King of Sweden and Emperor of Russia Offer Trophies for All-Around Work.

Announcement is made that the trophies in the athletic events at the Olympic games to be held next year in Stockholm will consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals to first, second, and third, respectively, in each event. In the Marathon race, every non-prize winner whose time does not exceed by 25 per cent. that of the winner, will receive a special diploma of merit.

The Greek trophy to the winner of the Marathon race, now held by John J. Hayes; the Montgomery statuette to the winner of the discus throwing, best hand, won in London by Martin J. Sheridan, will be among the challenge cups to be tried for. Other trophies of this type will be given for the winning of the pentathlon and the decathlon by the King of Sweden and the Emperor of Russia, respectively.

The following events have been definitely settled upon as those which will be contested by the world's track and field athletes: 100, 200, 400, 800, 1,500, 5,000 and 10,000 meters, all flat races; Marathon race, 40,200 meters, about twenty-five miles; hurdle race, 110 meters; walking race, 10,000 meters; running high jump, standing high jump, running broad jump, standing broad jump, hop, step and jump, pole vault, vaulting horse, javelin throw, with the javelin held in the middle, best hand; javelin throw, with javelin held in the middle, right and left hand; discus throw, best hand; discus throw, right and left hand; putting the weight, best hand; putting the weight, right and left hand; throwing the hammer.

These events will be held during the period between July 6 and 15. On July 7, the pentathlon will be decided, consisting of the following events:

Running broad jump, throwing the javelin (with the javelin held in the middle,) best hand; 200 meters flat, throwing the discus, best hand, and 1,500 meters flat.

The week following July 14 and 15 will be devoted to the decathlon, comprising 100 meters flat, running broad jump, putting the weight, best hand; running high jump, and 400 meters flat. Hurdle race, 110 meters; throwing the discus, best hand; pole jump, throwing the javelin (with the javelin held in the middle,) best hand, and 1,500 meters flat.

Team Competitions—Maximum number of teams from each nation in each event, one team.

Prizes in each event: First prize—Diploma to the winning team and silver-gilt Olympic medal to each member of the team. Second prize—A silver Olympic medal. Third prize—A bronze medal.

Relay race, 400 meters: Teams of four, each man to run 100 meters, with maximum two reserves.

Relay race, 1,600 meters: Teams of four, each man to run 400 meters, with maximum two reserves.

Team race, 3,000 meters: Five to run, three to count; maximum, three reserves.

Tug of war, teams of eight: Maximum, four reserves; teams may not be captained by anyone who is not a member of the team.

Combined Individual and Team Competition—Cross-country race, about 8,000 meters: The race is party individual, partly a team race. Maximum number of competitors from each nation: In the individual competition, twelve; in the team competition, one team.

In the team competition, the best three from each nation form a team, the aggregate placefigures for these three deciding the relative order of the teams.

TOURISTS START WEST.

First Public Ocean-to-Ocean Trip Begins To-day.

With a journey of 4,200 miles ahead of it, an automobile train will leave from in front of the offices of the Raymond & Whitcomb Company this morning at 10:30 o'clock, bound for Los Angeles, Cal., which will be reached Nov. 22. Four Garford seven-passenger forty horse power touring cars and one truck will make up the train as it leaves New York, but another carload of passengers from Boston will join it at Albany to-morrow night.

Poughkeepsie is to be the first night stop. The tour will be a week crossing New York State, the plan being to reach Buffalo Saturday night and leave there for Erie, Penn., a week from to-day. This venture is unique in that it will be the first public tour to cross the continent. Approximately 100 miles a day will be covered, and no traveling will be done on Sundays.

Any of the commercial clubs and similar organizations along the route are planning to entertain the travelers, and Gov. Stone of Arizona will be one of the escort which will accompany them through 112 miles of the route in that State.

SOCCER RECORD FOR AGAR.

A new record in soccer football was hung up yesterday, when I. Agar of the Critchley F. C. scored five goals consecutively in a league game of the New York State series, which was played at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, with the Clan McKenzies as its opponents. In the first period of play goals by N. Agar and Hampson put the Critchleys in the lead. Marshall showed up well in goal for the home team, and the Clans were unable to score in this half. When the second session had been under way but a few minutes I. Agar started his record-breaking performance, and Bailey could do nothing when Agar came rushing down the field with the ball. The crowd on hand kept pressing him on, and it is likely, if the game were longer, he would have excelled this mark. The only goal the visitors were credited with was one that was netted by Poll, the Critchleys' right back.

At Harrison, N. J., yesterday afternoon the National League opened when the Scottish-Americans defeated the Brooklyns in a ragged game by a score of 1 goal to 0. Brooklyn was handicapped to a great extent, as three of its star players were absent from the scene of battle. The positions of Maclennan, Nichols, and Coward were filled by Taylor, Van der Weghe, and Williams, but they all proved unequal to the task.

At Jersey City yesterday the West Hudsons defeated the strong Jersey A. C. by the score of 2 goals to 1 in a fast game.

The Clan McDonalds took the measure of the Camerons yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park in a one-sided game by a score of 5 goals to 0.

By a score of 1 goal to 0, which was the result of a penalty kick converted into a goal, the St. George F. C. beat the German A. C. at Van Cortlandt Park, the game being played in the rain.

Jennings Flirting with Senators.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Hughey Jennings, manager of the Detroit American League team, may become manager and a stockholder in the Washington American League club. During the present series between Washington and Detroit, Jennings has conferred with President Noyes, of the Washington club, who informed him that he would be welcome as manager and stockholder, if it could be arranged with the Detroit management. "I would like to get an interest in the local club and manage the team here," said Jennings before leaving for Detroit. "I have been treatd royally in Detroit, and am well satisfied there, but, of course, I would have some of my own money in the club here, and that is naturally the one thing that a fellow who has been in baseball over twenty years strives for."

Yale Freshman Plays Good Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 1.—C. W. Blossom, a yale freshman, won the championship of Weyburn Golf Club to-day; he beat E. L. Scofield, Jr., 6 up and 4 to play in a sixteen-hole match. Scofield had the advantage in the morning round, but Blossom quickly overcame his lead in the afternoon.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn-St. Louis—Rain.
Cincinnati-Boston—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland-Chicago—Rain.
Detroit-St. Louis—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	To Play.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	12	92	50	.648
Chicago	7	87	60	.592
Pittsburgh	4	84	66	.560
Philadelphia	*10	78	66	.542
St. Louis	†11	73	70	.511
Cincinnati	5	68	81	.456
Brooklyn	12	60	82	.423
Boston	*11	38	105	.266

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	To Play.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	†8	98	48	.671
Detroit	7	87	60	.592
Cleveland	7	77	70	.534
New York	*7	76	71	.517
Chicago	†8	74	72	.507
Boston	*7	72	75	.490
Washington	6	62	86	.419
St. Louis	†8	41	105	.281

*Includes one game canceled.
†Includes two games canceled.

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Detroit at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Chicago.

MASTERSON WINS RUN.

Covers Morningside A. C. Course Within 15 Seconds of Record Time.

Frank Masterson, the metropolitan junior three-mile champion, led a pack of twenty-five harriers over the finish line in the weekly cross-country run of the Morningside Athletic Club yesterday. The rain kept down the number of starters, but it did not affect the star runners to any extent, and quite a number of the best distance runners in the city took part. Masterson was hard pressed by Jack Reynolds, Jack Monument, and Tom Hayes of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and he covered the course within fifteen seconds of record time.

At the crack of the gun Monument jumped to the front, and he set a strong pace for the first mile, which he covered in record time for the course. After finishing the first mile the strain began to tell on Monument, and he was forced to relinquish the lead to Masterson. Once in front the former Mohawk runner was fever headed. Hayes, Monument, and Reynolds put up a good fight for second honors. At the two-mile mark Reynolds made a strong effort to cut down Masterson's lead, but he was unable to do it. Reynolds finished in second place, about 200 yards behind Masterson. Monument and Furey followed in the order named, only a short distance behind Reynolds. The summaries:

F. Masterson, unattached, 19:31; Jack Reynolds, Irish-American A. C., 20:10; Jack Monument, Irish-American A. C., 20:26; T. Furey, Hudson Guild, 20:31; Tom E. Hayes, Irish-American A. C., 21:11; J. Boschi, Xavier A. A., 21:38; J. Maier, unattached, 21:51; F. G. Norman, Morningside A. C., 21:53; R. Nickerson, Yonkers A. A., 21:54; E. Brennesen, unattached, 21:55; J. O'Mara, Ozanam A. A., 22:45; E. Stanley, unattached, 22:55; J. Reilly, Holy Cross Lyceum, 23:05; M. Manfredi, Xavier A. A., 23:35; J. Boyle, Morningside A. C., 23:55; W. McKenna, Riverside A. C., 24:02; G. Caponi, unattached, 24:04; V. Farrell, Riverside A. C., 24:33; T. Castle, Gravesend A. A., 25:00; J. Burns, Manitor A. C., 25:04; E. O'Connell, Hancock A. A., 25:10; V. Montemorro, Carmelite A., 25:17; J. Vincent, Morningside A. C., 25:19; D. Davis, Riverside Lyceum, 25:31; F. Brennan, Pavonia A. C., 25:36.

Motor Cyclists Pace Runners.

The Bradhurst F. C., Inc., of Harlem, held its first invitation cross-country run over a three and one-half-mile course, starting at the clubhouse, 265 West 126th Street, yesterday, and representatives from several of the prominent clubs participated. Harry Smith, Captain of the Pastime A. C., was returned a winner, finishing the course in 18:47, which was 24 seconds faster than J. J. Stack of the Pastime A. C., who finished second. Thirty-three men started, and all but one finished. The pack was paced by members of the Motor Cycle Club of New York, Inc., and all along the course there was a large crowd in attendance. The summary:

H. Smith, Pastime A. C., 18:47; J. J. Stack, Pastime A. C., 19:11; E. Jensen, Pastime A. C., 19:41; P. J. Scully, Pastime A. C., 20:16; J. McDermott, Pastime A. C., 20:18; P. Lally, Union Settlement, 20:31; H. Frick, Pastime A. C., 20:34; B. Flynn, Claremont A. C., 20:50; R. Brown, Union Settlement, 21:06; J. Creed, Salem Crescent, 21:09; G. Crosby, unattached, 21:10; J. Buckley, Irish-American A. C., 21:12; W. Burke, Union Settlement, 21:13; J. Brown, Xavier A. A., 21:15; J. Gildea, Union Settlement, 21:36; R. Lawless, Union Settlement, 21:37; E. Field, Pastime A. C., 21:38; G. Lee, Bradhurst F. C., 21:42; E. Heidelberg, Bradhurst F. C., 22:01; H. Oppenheimer, Union Settlement, 22:04; H. Kalning, Glencoe A. C., 22:22; W. Collins, Union Settlement, 22:30; M. Quinlan, Pastime A. C., 22:38; T. Larkin, Pastime A. C., 22:48; J. Curtis, Pastime A. C., 22:49; E. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., 22:52; A. Bushman, Pastime A. C., 23:01; W. Hartnett, unattached, 23:32; H. McQuade, Bradhurst F. C., 23:46; J. Stapleton, Pastime A. C., 23:48; H. McQuire, Sprocket A. C., 23:52; W. Gilmartin, unattached, 26:31.

Paulist A. C. Closes Season.

The final set of members' games of the Paulist Athletic Club was held yesterday at DeWitt Park, when six events, comprising the programme, were decided. Frank Ward, who started from the backmark in both the short-distance events, was the only double winner, although he was hard pushed by James Reardon, who was also on scratch. The latter won the quarter and secures the first prize for points, with 48. George Mitchell, who captured the half mile, was second on the point list, with 34, the other leaders being A. L. McGill and Frank Ward, 30; Eugene Ward, 24, and H. Lindenbaum, 23. The season will close Friday night with a ball and reception at Palm Garden. The summaries:

60-Yard Dash.—Won by Frank Ward, (scratch;) James Reardon, (scratch,) second; Thomas Gray, (6 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by George Mitchell, (20 yards;) David Sayers, (28 yards,) second; H. Lindenbaum, (scratch,) third. Time—2:14.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Frank Ward, (scratch;) James Reardon, (scratch,) second; Thomas Gray, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:25 1-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by James Reardon, (scratch;) G. Mitchell, (10 yards,) second; Thomas Gray, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:57 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by H. Lindenbaum, (scratch;) D. Sayers, (40 yards,) second; Thomas Hughes, (50 yards,) third. Time—5:14.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by L. Dolan, (10 feet,) distance 38 feet 11 inches; G. Mitchell, (6 feet,) distance 36 feet 10 inches, second; John Cavanaugh, (6 feet,) distance 36 feet 8 inches, third.

American Horses Placed In France.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—American horses could do no better than second at the Longchamps race course to-day. Frank J. Gould's Conti la Belle finished second for the Prix de Cheffreville, at a mile and a half, while W. K. Vanderbilt's La Hire secured the same position in the Prix de Villebon, a three-year-old event at a mile and a half.

QUALITY LACKING IN BOXING SHOWS

This Week's Bill Offers No Star Performers at Any New York Club.

No boxers of championship or near-championship calibre are scheduled to perform at any of the local clubs this week, and, while the programme for the week is not lacking in quantity, it is quite deficient when quality is considered. All the clubs which have been operating under the Frawley law, excepting the Madison Square A. C., will hold shows this week, and another club enters the field—the Madison A. C., at the Harlem River Casino. The Empire A. C. will reopen next week, at the Manhattan Casino.

The return bout between Knockout Brown and Tommy Ginty of Scranton was scheduled for to-morrow night at the Twentieth Century A. C., but Brown notified the club officials that he would be unable to go on because of an injured hand. Bert Keyes has been substituted for Brown. Keyes has very little cleverness, but has a hard punch and can take considerable punishment. Ginty is also a rugged mixer, but if he has the cleverness that he is said to possess he should be able to outpoint the lightweight. New York fight fans are very anxious to see Ginty and Brown in action, as Scranton people who witnessed the bout between these boys on July 4 last insist that Ginty was the winner. The Twentieth Century A. C. is also trying to arrange a card for Friday night. Tony Caponi is booked as one of the principals in the main bout.

One-Round Hogan, who has not appeared in a bout here since his championship aspirations were so suddenly halted at the Madison A. C. by Champion Ad Wolgast, will appear in the same ring next Wednesday night in the first show to be staged by that club under the new law. Hogan's opponent will be Jack Dorman, the west side lightweight, who can be relied upon to give the Californian a busy argument. Hogan has engaged in a number of bouts lately with lightweights of mediocre calibre, and has been quite successful. He is now making a fresh start, and hopes to climb up among the topnotchers again.

The Fordon A. C. has arranged a strong card for to-night's show at the Grand Street clubhouse. The headliners will be Young Sammy Smith of Philadelphia and Battling Hurley of Passaic. It is a bout which brings together a clever boxer and an unusually active fighter, who is always ready to mix. The pair should furnish plenty of action all the way, but Smith's cleverness should carry him through the bout in first place.

Heavyweights get the call this week at the National Sporting Club. Tony Ross of Pittsburgh and Morris Harris of Philadelphia, who were scheduled to figure in the main bout of last week's show, will be the boxers on Thursday night. Ross showed up very strong in his recent bout here with Joe Jeannette, and then proved an easy victim for Sam Langford. Harris does not class with these other heavyweights, and the men appear to be matched evenly enough to furnish an interesting bout.

The much-discussed and often-postponed bout between Eddie Mack of Brooklyn and Young Ahearn, a former Brooklynite, will take place to-night at the Brooklyn Beach A. C. Battling Kim, the Chinese boxer, is scheduled to go against George Williams of Brooklyn in the semi-final.

Jimmy Coffey, the Harlem featherweight, and Harvey Kelly of the Morningside A. C. will clash in the main event at the New Polo A. A. on Friday night. Young Gillespie and Joe Allen will come together in the semi-final.

At the Long Acre A. C. on Wednesday night Young Brown and Happy Davis will be the headliners. The same club will hold a week-end stag on Saturday night, as will also the Olympic, Fairmont, and Sharkey Clubs.

ENGLISH BOXERS COMING.

Quartet of British Stars to Invade America This Month.

The invasion of the States by a quartette of English boxers is scheduled for the latter part of October, when Will Ames, a clever London manager, intends bringing over Sid Smith, the cleverest of all bantams; Sid Burns, a flashy welter; Billy Marchant, said to be another Jem Driscoll in the featherweight ranks, and George Randall, a lightweight, who is boosted as being better than Jack Ward, who recently came over with Matt Wells, and not far behind Freddy Welsh and Wells in cleverness. Smith is the boy whom Manager Ames wants to put against Frankie Burns, Johnny Daly, and Johnny Coulon, but he asks that the very limit be 116 pounds ringside, as Smith can easily do 110 or 112 pounds. Smith wants the championship, as he is credited with being the best in England, and he wants to get Coulon's scalp if possible. If Marchant is nearly as good as he is being boosted then he is a marvel, for it takes a classy man to shine alongside of Driscoll, no matter whether he is a featherweight or lightweight. Marchant is not seeking any easy marks, but wants to get the best in the land at 124 to 126 pounds, the English featherweight limit, and prefers to meet Abe Attel to all others. Manager Ames is waiting till after the Jack Johnson-Bombardier Wells contest, scheduled for Oct. 2, as he has Smith and Burns on the same night. He expects to get matches in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, boxing all comers.

Another Ketchel In Ring.

Will Leon Ketchel, brother of the late Stanley Ketchel, make a name for himself in the boxing world? Leon, a younger brother, weight 134 pounds, managed by Mike Donaldson of Haverstraw, N. Y., is out for glory in the lightweight division, and from reports received here he is a likely chap. He has had twenty fights as an amateur and two professional bouts, losing only one on a foul. He is said to have the old shift that made his unfortunate brother famous, and can hit like a mule kicking. He may be able to make good and his friends are pulling for him to do so.

Monte Attell Ready for Daly.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—Monte Attell, former bantamweight champion, completed two weeks of hard training at Bay St. Louis, Miss., to-day for his ten-round fight to-morrow night with Johnny Daly. Daly has not trained so hard, but there was equal confidence in the two camps as to the outcome. Attell has a shade in the betting.

PARKE AND THOMPSON.

Cyclone Has Put Up Forfeit and Asks for Long Bout.

Billy Papke and Johnny Thompson are getting nearer a return match every day, and it will not be surprising if the two are matched to fight at New Orleans or some coast point before long. There has been much wrangling as to who is the boss since their memorable bout in Sydney last Spring, when Thompson gained the decision after twenty rounds of fierce fighting, and thereby claimed the championship. Papke has claimed that he was not in proper shape, but that was Billy's fault and not Thompson's, and the only way to settle the controversy is to let them fight it out again. Thompson has thrown down the gauntlet to Papke, and it is now up to the Kewanee boy to decide and defend his claim to the title, which Thompson also claims.

The New Orleans Club has offered the two men terms for a match of twenty or twenty-five rounds, and Thompson has wired his acceptance. In a letter Thompson says: "The terms offered by the New Orleans Club are agreeable to me, and I have acepted them. I am sending you a check for $100 to be posted as an indication of good faith on my part to carry out the agreement to fight Papke for the title. I won it from Papke in Australia, and therefore hold it, and stand ready to defend it against any middleweight in the world. Sam Langford included, at 158 pounds.

"If Papke will not take me on, then the same goes for Klaus or any man in the world. I do not want to fight them in a short bout, for you cannot decide championships that way, and I won mine by the long route. However, the offer goes for the Marathon route for all, and I will also agree to fight Papke on the same weight conditions as we fought in Australia. At that time I weighed in under 158 pounds, as I wanted to be at the middleweight limit in case I defeated Billy, but he weighed in over 160 pounds. I will fight him at New Orleans at 158 or 160, and if that does not suit, why, I will be at the regular weight.

"That is fair, I am sure, and no sporting man can say I am not giving the others every chance possible to oppose me in a championship bout. As for Hugo Kelly, whom Papke says is entitled to a share in the honors, why I will take him on over the twenty-round distance at any time and any place as long as there is a reasonable purse hung up. Now let these middles toe the scratch and stop talking about what they can do, but do not do."

TIRED OF JOHNSON.

Pompous Ways of Black Champion Offend Mild-Tempered Britons.

Was it Jack Johnson's pompous ways in England and the flashiness the colored champion displayed with his white wife that caused such a reversal of feeling in the land of King George against the man who defeated Jim Jeffries?

Heretofore England has been a paradise for colored boxers, for in that country the black man has been given almost as much consideration as his white opponent; in fact, some of the blacks have been made a great deal of. Colored boxers always liked to visit England, because they were placed almost on an equality with the Briton. Jack Johnson has suddenly changed this order of things.

It is given out pretty straight that it was not the fact that Johnson was to box Bombardier Wells that caused the great outcry, although it had considerable to do with it, but simply the forward methods adopted by the champion and putting himself on too high a pedestal to suit even the mild-tempered Britons.

According to a letter just received from a close follower of the situation in London, Johnson is "in bad" with the sporting fraternity over there. Johnson's manners, which gained him so much animosity in America, a feeling that was never held toward such men as Peter Jackson, George Dixon, Joe Gans, and other colored boxers, have evidently caused a similar feeling in England. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that colored boxers have heretofore been treated with almost as much courtesy as white boxers. In spite of the strong feeling against negroes in many quarters, Johnson would never have been as unpopular in America as he is now if it were not for his actions outside of the ring since he won the championship. Johnson has drawn upon himself more animosity by his actions in public life than he did when he defeated a big favorite in the ring at Reno.

THREE BROTHERS WINNERS.

South Norwalk Crew Scores in Dory Race of U. S. Life Savers.

For the third consecutive year the South Norwalk Station crew of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Association won the dory race open to members of the combined organization in a contest of ten miles in exactly two hours, over a course running from 96th Street to 200th Street on the Hudson River.

The winning crew was made up of three brothers—the Stobbells—with the Yorkville pair second, Old Mill Ponds third, and the Hudson Rivers fourth. Gold and silver medals were awarded to the first and second crews.

Commodore Longfellow had charge of the arrangements and the running of the race, which marked the third holding. Aside from the members of the winning crew being made up of brothers, strangely enough the composition of the Old Mill Pond outfit was made up of three brothers.

The race was started at 11:33 from the Ninety-sixth Street station, and the oarsmen were confronted with a pretty stiff tide, which, despite their being in home waters, quickly took the measure of the Hudson River crew, who fell behind soon after the start, and really never had a look-in.

The ultimate winners lived up to the example set by previous crews which had represented the Connecticut division, and made the best of prog

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1911.

THE PERSISTENT LEGISLATURE.

For a few hours Saturday evening it seemed that the people of this State were about to be relieved temporarily from anxiety about mischief-making at Albany. The Legislature of 1911 was on the point of adjournment without day. The two houses had been in session, with too short recesses, so long and had done so little worth doing, and threatened to do so much that ought not to be done, that the promised retirement of their members from the public view seemed a boon. The work of the Legislature just before the outbreak of the row over direct primaries, also, was fairly satisfactory. The Murphy Charter had been happily cast aside, after a conference in the Senate; the Reapportionment bill had been passed, with no very obnoxious amendments; the bill exempting the traffic police of this city from the provisions of the three-platoon law had got through, and, though the Governor's plea for the repeal of the abominable Frawley law to re-establish prizefighting had been ignored, there had been no attempt to revive the horse-racing gamblers' bill, and, on the whole, the September sittings of the lawmakers had turned out rather better than might have been expected.

But the fight in the Assembly over the amended Hinman-Green Direct Nominations bill, which was passed by the Senate early on Saturday, shattered hope. The bill is not very satisfactory even to the advocates of direct nominations, having been shorn of so many of the provisions of the original measure that it would scarcely provide a fair test of the system the Governor favors. The Legislature of 1911 will be remembered for the length of its session, its prodigious waste of words, and its strain upon the patience of the people.

CRIPPLING MANHATTAN.

Announcement is made that the Pennsylvania Railway is making surprising progress with the development of the facilities of its terminal in this borough. Work will shortly begin upon electrification which will give an entire division of its Long Island connection access without change to its terminal here, and it is only a matter of weeks before the New Jersey connections will be so advanced that the necessity of transfers will be reduced in numbers and made easier. Great as is the travel through this great traffic centre it is still in its infancy, and its growth will daily emphasize the fact that the city is doing nothing in co-operation.

It is not suggested that public aid should be given to a private corporation for the benefit of the corporation, but it is suggested by the facts that the city ought to do something in its own interest to facilitate the movement of these numerous passengers through the central borough, and to give Queens Borough at least an equal opportunity of growth in rivalry with New Jersey. Both growths are at the expense of the growth of Manhattan as a residential centre, but also in aid of its business growth. But as matters stand the New Jersey growth is promoted at the expense of the Queens growth, and that is undesirable from the standpoint of Manhattan, either as a business or residential borough.

This has been said before, and so long as it falls upon deaf ears it ought to be repeated until the reproach of impediment to so great improvement gives way to encouragement of a work so much to the benefit of Manhattan, New York City, and even the railway itself. Whoever passes through the Pennsylvania terminal ought to have easy access to all parts of Manhattan. As the matter stands, and is planned to stand for an indefinite future, arrivers at the Pennsylvania terminal lose in Manhattan the benefit of the improvement in terminals for which the railway has spent in excess of a hundred millions, or a third as much as the city is planning to spend on subways without any connection with this unequaled source of subway business. No greater mistake could be made. It is not yet too late to prevent it if public appreciation of the situation is what it ought to be, and is suitably expressed.

BOYCOTTING WAR.

It is unfortunate that the criticism of Italy's intrinsically cynical and faithless policy comes for the most part from those whose own Governments have been guilty of like conduct. The blackness of the Italian kettle is reduced to a dirty gray by its resemblance to the censuring pots of other nationalities. But there has been one class of critics in this case and another in the case of the German adventure in Morocco whose judgment cannot be met by the retort of "You're another," though, curiously enough, these classes are as wide apart in their general views as they well could be and bitterly opposed to each other.

One is the Socialists, as represented by Mr. BERGER in this country and Herr AUGUST BEBEL in Germany, and the other is the capitalists, represented by the Director (or President) of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin. The latter acted first. It is now pretty well understood that when the "conversations" over the Agadir coup reached an acute stage this gentleman sought the Chancellor of the Empire and definitely warned him that the mere menace of war was rapidly disorganizing the finance, the commerce, and the industry of Germany, and that actual war would so heap burden upon burden that business men would accept it only if unavoidable and waged for purposes clearly vital to the German nation. As to the case of France, it so happened that the German people had, in the course of their splendid commercial and industrial expansion, become heavily indebted to the French, and the interruption of the mutually profitable relation thus established would cause injury verging on disaster to the debtors. Not only would the losses thus incurred far outweigh any advantages that could be counted on with any certainty from even a successful war, but they would immensely increase the necessarily tremendous immediate burden of war. It is practically certain that this intervention of this novel and impressive peaceful force modified the German policy and made the adjustment of the differences with France possible.

The Socialists may not have had as much influence, but their line of action was equally without precedent, and their argument is one that it is hard to meet, even if their plan of a general strike might prove a remedy nearly as bad as the evil to which it is directed. The Socialists, especially in Germany, are almost wholly workingmen. They include a very considerable portion of those on whom the weight of sacrifice imposed by war would most directly and sorely fall. The mass of them would have to serve in the ranks of the conscript armies. They and their families would lose the wages earned in peace. The destruction of earning power by death or disablement would almost wholly be visited on them. The very heavy load of privation and difficulty due to the loss of productive power and the advance in the cost of living which are the unavoidable consequences of war would rest on their weary shoulders. And in the long run they pay, in proportion to their resources, by far the greater part of the taxes. It is, therefore, distinctly well that their voice should be heard and that it should be raised in a manner that would compel attention. It was so raised in the meeting of over 200,000 Socialists in Berlin, in the Socialist Congress in Copenhagen, of which some account was given in our columns yesterday, and in the convention at Jena, at which Herr BEBEL delivered his remarkable address.

The movement of the Italian Socialists in the direction of a general strike did not seriously affect the policy of the Government. As we have pointed out, the remedy might well be as bad as the evil, or worse. But errors as to the mode of agitation cannot change the fact of the terrible wrong done to the working class by needless war. As the working class realize this wrong and manifest their sense of injury in an organized fashion, their influence must ultimately be felt. It is as just as it is novel.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FLOOD.

In a well-ordered, wisely controlled community the Johnstown flood would have been the last of its kind, if, indeed, it had ever been permitted to occur. There were many persons, long before the Conemaugh Reservoir broke, who declared that it was a menace to Johnstown in wet seasons. They did not know, of course, that it would ever break, and whatever warnings they may have uttered were unheeded. Surely that Johnstown flood, in which more than 2,000 lives were destroyed, with property valued at $10,000,000, was a sufficient warning against the building of insecure dams at the top of narrow valleys. Yet the Johnstown disaster has been repeated, with frightful results, a town of 3,200 inhabitants has been swept away, with smaller settlements, and the loss of life is appalling.

The Johnstown dam was built of earth, without masonry. The dam that gave way on Saturday was looked upon as a good example of modern engineering. It had broken once, and the resultant flood had caused damage, but it was firmly believed that the cause of its weakness had been discovered and removed, and that, with its new wall of reinforced concrete, it was strong enough to withstand any pressure that could be put upon it. Nevertheless, it gave way, without warning, a wall of water swept through the valley below it, and where in the sunlight of Saturday morning there were life, happiness, bustling industry, there are now only desolation and despair.

Nobody will be likely to call this disaster as "an act of GOD." If the absolute safety of a dam cannot be determined by expert investigation, then the people of Ulster County can feel no safety after the water flows behind the new Ashokan dam, and every large engineering work of its kind in the world is a menace; and this is nonsense. Dams to hold back any amount of water can be safely constructed. The weakness of the Bayless dam should have been discovered and remedied.

But there are other things to do, which require courage, energy, tenderness, and devotion, before the generally futile examination into causes and responsibility can begin. Bodies must be recovered from the path of the flood and the flames, identified, and buried. The stricken survivors must be cared for. The health of the living must be protected. Money, medicine, food and clothing, willing hands, and wise heads are needed in the Pennsylvania valley where of late Austin, Costello, and Wharton stood.

NEW YORK'S RELATIVE VIRTUE.

Archbishop FARLEY may not be a competent authority on wickedness. His knowledge of evil is, we fancy, purely academic. He has lived not only an austere, but a retired life. He was never a parish priest in the slums. In his youth he was secretary of the Archbishop of this diocese, Cardinal McCLOSKEY, and his whole career has been passed in the cloister and the See house. Nevertheless, his testimony as to the comparative goodness of New York is well worth having. Though some of the parish priests could doubtless enlighten him as to the large measure of concentrated wickedness within their daily view, he speaks as one who surveys mankind from an eminence, and he speaks with the authority of his office. We know that he believes that New York is not a wicked city. There is comfort in the thought.

Probably it is quite true that "the proportion of good and true and honest religious men and women in New York is just as large as in any other city." We must not take such an assertion on faith. There are no statistics to indicate the relative amount of virtue here or anywhere else. Habitual attendance at church is not always a proof of goodness, but it indicates a desire to seem good, when it indicates no stronger and better feeling, and we have long believed that rank hypocrisy is a much less common sin than the novelists and dramatists have seemed to believe. The Archbishop declares also that New York has no more divorces in proportion to its population than any other large city. As his Church prohibits divorce, this may be taken as a good word for the Protestants. But Dr. FARLEY speaks as a New Yorker rather than as a churchman.

Undoubtedly there is too much wickedness of all sorts in New York—craft, greed, and intemperance and the crimes they breed. The law-abiding citizens would feel safer and more comfortable, and would be prouder of their city, if they could be assured that evil was diminishing here, that Satan was not so continuously abroad. Probably the Church, all the Churches, are doing much, but there is much more for them to do. There is also plenty for the relatively good citizens to do, which they seem disposed to shirk. Gov. DIX's assurance that crime is decreasing lacks public verification. Perhaps he has figures to show that the amount of crime in a given period of this year is less than in the corresponding period of last year. Statistics of that sort may be misleading.

The statement of a good man, who knows of evil largely by hearsay, that New York is relatively as good as other cities, should not impel us to brag of the virtue of New York. His conviction that the east side is better than it was is no assurance that it is not much worse than it ought to be. The modern city is cleaner than the old cities, the laws of hygiene are more clearly understood, and cleanliness makes for virtue. The inhabitants, as a whole, are more thrifty. There is less open brutality and wretchedness, though there is still too much of both. There is also a greater laxity in commercial morality than there used to be. There is an obvious tendency to exaggerate the value of material things. There is still a disposition to avoid civic duty. While these influences are so strong New York must still be the abode of wickedness. That it is no worse than many other cities is not at all to its credit. It might be much better than any of them, and yet far from perfection. The real question is, Is there a tendency toward moral improvement in New York? There is certainly a great deal of activity among worthy people who seek to improve the city and the character of its inhabitants. For the present we must be satisfied with that, and hope for the best.

SUFFRAGE AND TAXES.

The "object lesson" which Miss HOUSMAN has given in London in the noble art of suffragette martyrdom is not perhaps as sure to be impressive and effective as her novelist brother predicts. The lady refuses to pay a small tax, and, as she has rid herself of all seizable property, she has been sent to jail. As the sentence is indeterminate, her brother declares that the Government will have to "climb down" and ultimately release her, when she will "do it again until representation has been granted."

It may not work that way. There is probably time before Miss HOUSMAN dies—she is probably young—to change the indeterminate sentence to, say, one day's confinement for each shilling of tax refused. Or the Home Secretary may pardon her out the next "week-end" after her entrance to the jail. Then there would have to be a new suit, or series of suits, with tedious and rather commonplace and ridiculous interruptions of conspicuous persecution, which might wear on the nerves of the martyr.

Or the Government might heartlessly ignore the lady after one or two experiences, which would leave her dramatic performance a mere barren "succès d'estime." It is not very long since a large class of earnest, religiously minded men organized in England an extensive movement to resist, by the same means as Miss HOUSMAN's, the payment of school taxes. It was a fizzle.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Something Up at Kittyhawk.

In the announcement that one of the WRIGHT brothers is at Kittyhawk, N. C., preparing for experiments with a wholly new kind of aeroplane which the two more famous brothers are soon to make there, all the builders of flying machines and the whole tribe of aviators will see what amounts to little less than a promise of an important advance in the art of aerial navigation.

The WRIGHTS are not loved by all, and they have been the objects of much criticism for the persistency with which they have treated their invention as a means of making money and for standing firmly on their legal rights instead of contenting themselves with glory and sacrificing their private interests to the general welfare or pleasure. The fiercest of their critics, however, have never denied to them first place among the world's birdmen in the practicalities of their craft, and none would be surprised if it should now turn out that to the great achievement of teaching everybody how to fly they add the greater triumph of demonstrating the possibility of safe flight and without the present tremendous expenditure of energy.

The aeroplanes now in use, though successful machines in that with them a desired purpose can be attained, have many and serious faults, including instability and a margin of safety which even in the most favorable circumstances is extremely, and as experience daily proves, murderously small. How the brothers expect to remedy these faults they are keeping to themselves with characteristic taciturnity, and the hints as to the nature of their innovation that are coming from Kittyhawk are probably but remote approximations of the truth.

It is hardly to be believed, for instance, that they have, as stated, the expectation of abandoning the screw propeller and of giving to their planes the independent and infinitely complex motions of the bird's wing. An attempt to do that would be about as hopeful as any other to imitate animal mechanisms directly and minutely—as hopeful, for instance, as it would be to give an automobile legs instead of wheels, just because the use of legs is "nature's" commonest and most efficient device for moving her children over the ground.

In nothing, however, is prophecy more dangerous than in regard to the navigation of the air. There, for men, all is new and almost all is unknown. What can or cannot be done in that unexplored sea remains to be seen, and the WRIGHTS, having once done what everybody else had failed to do, may be about to repeat the feat. It would be just like them.

Interesting, But Not Important.

As a remedy for the high prices of provisions concerning which his fellow-townsmen are complaining as bitterly as everybody else, Mayor SHANK of Indianapolis has sent out into the country for 500 bushels of potatoes and offers them for sale at cost, plus freight and the expenses of handling. As this quantity of potatoes will not go far or last long in a city as large as Indianapolis, the Mayor's object must be less to relieve a painful situation than to give his people an illustration of what the consumer could save if he bought directly from the producer—if, in other words, from one to half a dozen middlemen were removed from between the two.

According to report, the commission merchants and retail grocers of Indianapolis began to cut the price of potatoes as soon as those bought by the Mayor reached town and before he had put any of them on sale. If they did they were more easily scared than hurt, for his transaction was more in the nature of charity than of business, and the Indianapolitans, if ordinarily intelligent, will realize that the potato trade cannot be conducted on any such lines as this except on a small scale and for a brief period, and by a person who makes his living in some other way.

The impracticality of the Mayor's scheme lies in the fact that he gives the use of his capital for nothing, makes no charge for the mental and other labor he has performed, and accumulates no fund to protect himself from loss when his potatoes are destroyed en route or after arrival and before sale. If he persisted in such operations he would inevitably be ruined in time and have to be supported in the almshouse by the people whom he tried to help.

Of course, it is a good thing for the consumer to buy of the producer—good for them both. They could do it oftener than they do, and should do it as often as they can. Unfortunately it is not always possible, and not infrequently the middleman, being a specialist, can do the incidental work so much more cheaply, as well as better, than the consumer that the latter would be foolish not to pay him a reasonable wage for saving him time and trouble. We simply cannot all of us go to the sources of original supply for every one of the innumerable things we want. That makes the complete elimination of the middleman impossible. Whenever he is honest and necessary or convenient, and charges no more than his services are worth—which depends upon our desire or ability to perform them for ourselves—he is very far from being the mere parasite he is so often called.

And it would be hard, by the way, to tell who isn't a middleman. The farmer is as much one as the commission man.

Spreading a Snare Uselessly.

When the National Model License League proposed to the Anti-Saloon League of America that the two should unite in advocating the passage, wherever prohibition exists, of laws against the purchase, possession, and use of intoxicants, under the same penalties as their sale, the purpose of the first organization was undoubtedly to put the second in the position of refusing to follow its own logic to the very end.

Why the Model License League should want "every thinking man in the Nation" to know that the other league declined its offer is beyond comprehension, for the thinking man will instantly see that the offer was made in order that it might be declined, as it inevitably would be.

Prohibition, with all its faults, cannot be made ridiculous, or at least cannot be made more ridiculous, in any such way as that. Of course, logic is as applicable to human affairs as it is to mathematics, and illogic is as bad in the one as in the other, but many a seemingly inevitable conclusion is not one at all, and mistakes on that point are especially frequent when the premises involved are men and women.

Humanly speaking, prohibition of the sale of intoxicants is barely within the limits of possibility, but prohibition of their purchase is far beyond those limits as a policy tolerable and enforceable. So the inconsistency of the refusal was only apparent, and it will bother nobody.

PATIENTS UNSUPERVISED.

Those Suffering from Tuberculosis Are Best Treated at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the doctors of New York City realize that climate is a very secondary element in the cure of tuberculosis we will not have so many irresponsible persons sent far away from home with the one idea that "resting" is idleness with all the pleasure that can be crowded into the day that should be spent in absolute rest—lying in the open air on a couch or steamer chair—almost no exercise except that which is necessary for one's comfort.

The doctors say, "Go to the mountains." The family with great sacrifice sends the patient away, and then the good times begin—no restraint; most often no medical attendance. The patient dies or lingers on a useless invalid.

Should the patient be so lucky (?) as to be able to enter a sanitarium if he be a half or whole charity patient, as soon as he is able he is required to saw and chop wood. Imagine a man who has never performed any manual labor sawing wood—rubbing his poor, sore lungs with every motion of the cruel bucksaw.

Much better, say I, to keep them at home in New York upon the roof—in God's sunshine, away from the dampness of the earth or the trees, out of the dust of the street or roadway—where the patient can have every delicacy within his means, for in my experience fresh eggs in the mountains mean eggs by the crate from New York. The boarders outnumber the laying hens, consequently the village store supplies the rest.

New York from October until June is ideal for the consumptive—all dampness is kept in by the asphalt, the snow removed before it has hardly time to settle, and what can be better than the sunshine and fresh air 100 feet from the roadway?

Keep the consumptive at home, where he can see his own people and friends, where he can be under the constant supervision of a doctor or nurse, and indulge in the luxury of being an invalid, and not turn him loose in these mountain boarding houses, where he does not dare to own he is ill, but is compelled to sit up all day in stiff collar and coat when he ought to be lying on his back robed only in bedclothes—being waited on like a baby.

Just as long as there is a cough just so long should the patient adhere to the rest treatment.

How many of these doctors have ever spent a Summer—four months at least—in the mountains? What do they know of the "dry climate"? Here in Liberty, the Mecca of the consumptive, the El Dorado for health since June 15, we have had from three to four days every week with as damp and heavy fog as New York Bay ever produced.

New York with its conveniences is far preferable for the poor than any sanitarium resort.

REVONAH.

Liberty, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1911.

THE PISTOL LAW'S EFFECT.

Has It Occasioned the Arrest of One Notorious Tough?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Consequently, I ask with reference to your topical remark, "Arrest is hard to avoid," is the Sullivan law what a good law ought to be—a reflection of the law-abiding sense of the community? If this law had been shaped to its declared purpose would it have operated as it has—automatically to constitute a large and innocent proportion of us lawbreakers?

Has it, moreover, operated in the manner for which it was bespoken? Had we not a right to expect, from what was asserted of this law, an immediate apprehension of those among us who habitually bear arms with felonious intent? Have we seen wholesale arrests of notorious persons who must be known to the police as dangerous characters? Have we seen anything thus far under this law other than "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel"? "Tim" Sullivan himself, with the intimate knowledge he is said to possess of his populous east side district, could probably point out to the police, if they need such assistance, many "tough citizens" who could be construed as felons under the law. Has he done so? Has Mr. Sullivan seen to the disarming of his own camp? E.

New York, Sept. 26, 1911.

Tree-Trimming in Central Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that somebody is doing something toward tidying up Central Park in the way of tree trimming. I have lately been down South, and I don't recall seeing a farm anywhere down there, where farms are noted for the amount of visible neglect they display, which needed trimming any more than Central Park does. Still I view the improvement with a certain degree of sadness because there were many dead limbs on trees there that I have been seeing every day for so very many months that they have become as old friends to me, and I feel that I shall miss them very much indeed when they are taken away. Yet it is but the rule of all things that exist, and we must strengthen ourselves to accept the losses that are inevitable, however long they may be postponed. I sincerely hope that Park Commissioner Stover will see that these venerated dead are given a fit resting place where they may remain as long as they remained in Central Park, though less conspicuous. Memento mori. L. J. W.

New York, Sept. 28, 1911.

Should Reward Be Accepted?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a person of moderate means is fortunate enough to find a lost article for which a large reward has been offered, is it dignified for him to accept money of which he is not in need? Can any one tell me what is customary in such a case? G. L. A. D.

New York, Sept. 30, 1911.

TRUST BUSTING.

Note: The Trust has during this year advanced the price of sugar from $3.75 to $7.25 a hundred pounds.

Now let us bust another Trust,
For every time we do,
The price of what it makes jumps up
And falls on me and you.
You see, this litigation costs,
And there's no other way
For Trusts to work the problem out
To make the business pay
Enough to meet its court expense
And that of helpful friends
Who need the money; also it
Must hand out dividends.
So they must put the prices up;
It's logical, you note,
And you and me, consumers, we,
Have got to be the goat.
So let us bust another Trust,
And keep on busting till
We haven't got a sam dent left
To pay our living bill.

L'ENVOI.

When the Trusts have got all of the money,
And the poor consumers have none,
Will somebody rise and tell us
What next will be done?

W. J. LAMPTON.

POINTS OUT COLLEGE ERRORS

Dr. Taylor of Vassar Says Specialization Begins Too Early.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 1.—In his annual report to the Trustees of Vassar College President James Monroe Taylor, D. D., declares that the coalition of university and college has affected all our ideals of teaching, and often very disastrously for the college student.

Dr. Taylor says we have taken a pride as colleges in the great extension of the courses, rather than in their fitness for the more fundamental conditions of undergraduate instruction. We have influenced the young toward specialization at an age when their acquirements unfit them for it.

Greater thoroughness in a few subjects, Dr. Taylor thinks, is desirable in establishing a standard for entrance to colleges. There is a lack of appreciation of the real difficulty of the school, and the colleges have gone on demanding more and more. The combination of the demand of the college for entrance and the demands of the high school for graduation has resulted in a vast and unhealthful pressure upon the pupils of our schools and accounts for much of the superficiality of the results.

It is Dr. Taylor's impression that the way out of the difficulty must be through the fuller conference of the better colleges with the better schools and a careful discussion of the issues involved by the leaders of these institutions.

DR. HADLEY TO STUDENTS.

Tells Yale Men Service to the Public Is Above Personal Gain.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—The duty of public service was the theme of President Arthur T. Hadley's matriculation sermon to the Yale students to-day. Not pleasure and not gain was the chief object of their collegiate education, he told his hearers, but service to the public.

"We are to be citizens of a free commonwealth," he said, "and we are here to train ourselves to that end. In this training the moral and religious element has a large place. To be citizens of the Republic of America we must know how to be citizens of the republic of God. Unless we have this basis for our constitutional life no legal forms will save us.

"The practical difficulty of improving the public life of the community at the present day is due far more to a certain kind of stupidity or of willful blindness on the part of the people in general than to any intent to do wrong. They will not deliberately violate the moral law, but they will shut their eyes to the real nature and consequence of the things that they are doing and will be astounded when you tell them that this is wrong."

BLIND, BUT ENTER CORNELL.

Three Students Thus Afflicted Successfully Pass Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The success of W. C. Moore, a blind Brooklyn student, in passing the examinations in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University has led two other blind young men to enter Cornell. They are Charles A. Kuchler of Brooklyn and James A. Crawford of Buffalo. Kuchler, like Moore, came from the New York Institute for the Blind. All three men will be accompanied to their classes by companions who also act as readers.

Moore, by the aid of a reader, was able to meet all the requirements. He passed his examinations with very creditable marks, and is even with his course at the beginning of his senior year. Moore and Kuchler are in the Arts College. Crawford is in the course in agriculture.

Honors for Marymount School.

Marymount School, Tarrytown, built and endowed by James Butler as a memorial to his wife, has achieved a new honor. Mother Superior Mary Joseph has been appointed American representative of the Superior General, with jurisdiction over all the Convents of the Sacred Heart of Mary in this country. She returned from Beziers, France, yesterday, and was warmly welcomed at Marymount.

PLAN TO HAVE CITY MARKETS.

New League Gets the Mayor to Give a Public Hearing on Them.

The new-fashioned municipal market places of Middle Western towns, where produce goes directly from producer to consumer at prices which would make New York buyers gasp, may soon be duplicated here.

An organization known as the Producers and Consumers' National League has asked Mayor Gaynor to designate a day for a public hearing on the question of municipal markets. The Mayor, responding to the request, has named Oct. 10 as the day. It will begin in the Mayor's reception room at 11 A. M.

In order to interest Long Island farmers in the proposed plan, agents of the league have sent letters to all farmers in Queens and Nassau Counties, inviting them to attend the hearing. The letter states that this is an initial movement on the part of the league to bring about a closer relationship between those who supply this market and those who depend upon it for their foodstuffs.

If the movement is successful, it is expected that it will be immediately followed by efforts to procure legislation "tending to do away with the arbitrary control of the necessities of life and to secure to the farmer fair returns for his products."

WOULD OPEN STEINWAY TUBE

Queens Business Men to Discuss the Tunnel at a Conference.

An important conference of business men of Queens and Manhattan who have investments in Queens Borough is to be called by George J. Ryan of Long Island City, Chairman of a committee representing the Long Island City Business Men's Association and the Real Estate Exchange of Long Island, to discuss plans for the opening of the Steinway Tunnel.

The conference has been called because President Shonts of the Interborough Company told Mr. Ryan's committee that it would be possible to separate the plans for the opening of the tunnel from other proposals for the extension of the Interborough system. He also told Mr. Ryan's committee that the company would like to receive suggestions from the business interests represented in Queens.

At the conference a proposal which will be agreeable to the people of Queens will be formulated. This will be presented to the Interborough as the basis for negotiations.

HORSES GO ON DRY DOCK LINE

Five-Ton Motor Cars Installed by Receiver Whitridge.

Horse-cars of the Third Avenue Railroad Company which have been running for forty years in Canal Street and Avenue B were withdrawn in favor of motors yesterday, and their going was the end of the horse-car in that system. Receiver F. W. Whitridge said yesterday that he had been planning for several years to eliminate the horse, but there had been delay in making the change on the Dry Dock line, owing to objecting property owners along it.

The formal petition to the Public Service Commission to make the change was entered, and although it was not acted upon, the receivers put the new cars into use yesterday. Fifty motor-driven cars have been installed, running on a six-minute headway. Their purchase was made possible by the use of part of the $300,000 which the commission allowed them to devote to general repairs.

Mr. Whitridge said that he had been looking for a light car, and that the new ones weigh only five tons. Many batteries were examined and tested, he said, in the quest for the horse-car substitute.

MAPS SHOW GROWTH OF WATER SYSTEM

Series of Five Represent Manhattan in as Many Stages of Its Development.

BUDGET EXHIBIT OPEN TO-DAY

Water Department Feature Made and Loaned to It by the Natural History Museum.

Although the American Museum of Natural History has space of its own in the Budget Exhibit which opens to-day at 330 Broadway, it has loaned to the Water Department material for one of the most interesting features in the exhibit. This consists of five delicately colored relief maps of the island of Manhattan and the land around it, designed to show how the island as it appeared at as many periods of its history. The maps, which make a pictured history of the development of the city's water system, were prepared at a great cost, and have never been exhibited before. After the Budget Exhibit they will be installed as a permanent feature of the Museum.

The first map bears the date of 1664. The wooded island is green, except for the tiny tip of civilization at the edge of the upper bay. The year 1664 saw the establishment of the first public well. Thirty-one years pass before the time shown by the second map. By that time the whole point of the island was studded with public wells. There were a dozen of them. In the interval the population had increased from about 1,500 to 4,455.

No end of improvements had been made by 1800, the time of the third map. Collect Pond was in use for water supply in the outlying districts, and the Tea Water pump stood near Chatham Square. The water of this pump had a special reputation for excellence in the making of tea, and the spot had further attractions for the New Yorkers of that day in the Kissing Bridge not far away.

But besides these two sources of water supply, 1800 saw in existence the Manhattan Company, operating a reservoir at Chambers Street. Yellow fever was prevalent in the city in those days, and its frequency was ascribed by many persons to the use of well water. There was a popular demand for a water works system which should bring the water of the Bronx River down to the city.

Aaron Burr and his friends just then were eager for a bank to offset the Bank of New York, then in the hands of the Federalists, and Burr saw a way out. He drew up a charter for a company which should construct the water works, and in it he tucked an innocent-appearing section that gave the company banking privileges.

The bank was established as well as the water works, although the water was not brought from the Bronx. Instead wells were sunk near the present County Court House, and the water was pumped to a brick and iron tank, still in existence, in a building in Reade Street, whence it was piped to hundreds of houses in the city. Some of the wooden pipes have been dug up from time to time by workmen excavating the downtown streets. But that was the way the Bank of the Manhattan Company started on a career that passed the century mark in 1899. The map that awakens these memories pictures a year when New Yorkers numbered more than 60,000.

The next map, which marks the beginnings of the Croton system is dated 1842, the year when the Croton River was first tapped. The reservoir was at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, where the library stands to-day. The water had to be furnished by that time for a population of 371,223.

The fifth map shows the water system as it is to-day, with its chain of reservoirs on the Croton Watershed. There is no attempt to show the appearance of the Catskill system of the next few years, but it shows the promise in a thin blue line that marks the course of the water down from the north and crossing the Hudson at Storm King.

The American Museum's own booths have a significance different from the other exhibits. The charts on the wall show that the amount appropriated by the city is exceeded by the gifts from the Trustees. Expenses in 1910, for instance, were met by $185,751 from the city and $186,364.87 from the Trustees.

Maps of Manhattan on a much larger scale are to be seen in the basement, one shown by the Fire Department and one by the Police Department. Commissioner Johnson has installed one so large that it is a small journey to walk around it. All the firehouses are shown, while little firemen are placed on the map as the department executive places them all over the city itself. Commissioner Waldo has followed much the same idea with the police.

Mayor Gaynor will open the Budget Exhibit to-day at noon. Borough President McAneny will preside, and the speakers will be Controller Prendergast and President Mitchel of the Aldermen. Here is the speaking programme for the week:

Tuesday, noon, Fire Commissioner Johnson; 2 o'clock, Fire Chief Kenlon; 4 o'clock, Deputy Chief Guerin.

Wednesday, noon, Borough President McAneny; 2 o'clock, Commissioner of Public Works Frothingham; 4 o'clock, Nelson P. Lewis, Consulting Engineer of the Board of Estimate.

Thursday, noon, Dr. George O'Hanlon of Bellevue; E. H. Anderson, Assistant Director of Libraries of Manhattan; David Ferguson, Supervisor of City Record.

Friday, noon, Health Commissioner Lederle; 2 o'clock, Dr. Walter Bensel of the Health Department; 4 o'clock, Dr. Herman M. Biggs of the Health Department.

Saturday, noon, Park Commissioner Stover; 2 o'clock, Thomas J. Higgins, Park Commissioner of the Bronx; 4 o'clock, Michael J. Kennedy, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn and Queens.

To-morrow will be fire day. Commissioner Johnson will send at 11 o'clock nineteen pieces of the department's automobile apparatus in front of City Hall for the edification of citizens and the Mayor, who will review them from the steps. Such a review will be new in the history of the city. Each piece of apparatus will be manned by its full complement in uniform. Present also will be the two oldest horses in the department, Brentwood, who was bought by the city in 1895, and who still chases to fires from Spring Street, and Abbott, who was bought in 1891, when he was 5 years old, and who helps to draw Engine 45 in the Bronx. Brentwood and Abbott will symbolize the passing of the horse, and they will be garlanded with flowers.

Among the apparatus on exhibition will be the big red car identified in the minds of the citizens with Chief Croker. The most formidable piece of all, the "Giant" auto, engine, will remain in the exhibit, being too big to remove easily. After Brentwood has submitted to the inspection of the crowd, he will return to the Budget Exhibit.

OBSERVES FOUNDATION DAY.

Church of the Transfiguration Celebrates Its 63d Anniversary.

Foundation Day, in observance of its dedication sixty-three years ago, was celebrated yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration with the administration of the Holy Eucharist after the service at 10:30 o'clock.

The Rev. George Clarke Houghton was celebrant and preacher, the Rev. J. G. Lewis reading matins and the Rev. W. Du Moulin assisting at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. During the processional an orchestra of four pieces assisted the organist.

In his sermon Dr. Houghton referred to the work of the founder, Dr. George Hendric Houghton, and urged all to keep alive the traditions of the church.

"The present is ours, the future is before us, but we must prepare for this by the light and warning of the past," he said. "None of the founders of this parish is now alive, but we have the privilege of their lives still upon us. Jesus was greatest when serving. Men and women, as you wish to be great, succor the poor and feed the hungry and you shall be great. Let your minds be swift in the works of Christ that you may know the blessing of Him whose greatness was in serving."

METROPOLITAN TELLS ITS SEASON'S PLANS

Prize American Opera "Mona," by Prof. Parker and Bryan Hooker, to be the Feature.

NOV. 13 OPENING NIGHT

Several Performances of "Parsifal" and a Complete Cycle of "The Ring" Will Be Given.

The Metropolitan Opera Company issued its annual prospectus yesterday, with the authoritative list of operas and singers for the coming season. The feature of the season is to be the first performance of the prize American opera, "Mona," by Prof. Horatio Parker and Bryan Hooker.

The other novelties are to be Moussorgsky's "Boris Gudounow," Thuille's "Lobetanz," and Wolf-Ferrari's "Le Donne Curiose." Mr. Wolf-Ferrari will witness the first performance of his work here, as will, of course, Prof. Parker. Moussorgsky and Thuille are both dead.

The season will open on Monday evening, Nov. 13, and continue twenty-two weeks. The regular subscription performances will take place on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and Saturday afternoon. A subscription will also be opened for a certain number of performances during the second half of the season on Saturday and Tuesday nights.

The prospectus goes on to say that "the season will include some performances of 'Parsifal' and a complete cycle of 'The Ring.' Furthermore there will be a series of special matinee performances of operas of the classic répertoire, as well as of the novelties and other operas in popular demand. By an agreement between the Metropolitan Opera Company and the Chicago Opera Company the latter will give six performances on Tuesday nights, beginning Feb. 13."

The conductors are to be Arturo Toscanini, Alfred Hertz, Giuseppe Sturani, and Josef Pasternack.

By arrangement with Max Rabinoff some Russian ballet performances will be given in December and January. It is worthy of note that Pavlowa's name is not included in the list, and this probably means that she will not visit this country this season. The men include Mikail Mordkin and Alexander Volonine, and the women are Katarina Geltzer, who will make her American début; Julia Sedowa, Lydia Lopoukowa, and Vera Korali. Their appearances will be arranged to take place when operas of short duration are being performed.

The corps de ballet for the operas will consist of forty dancers, many having been recruited from Mme. Cavalazzi's school, which is maintained in connection with the Metropolitan. The premiere danseuses are Lucia Fornaroli and Marcelle Myrtylle. Ludovico Saracco and Ottokar Bartik are the ballet masters.

Jules Speck and Anton Schertel will again act as stage directors, and Edward Siedle is still the technical director.

Besides the novelties already mentioned there is a suggestion on the prospectus that Goldmark's "The Cricket on the Hearth," Leroux's "Le Chemineau," Mascagni's "L'Amico Fritz," Nevin's "Twilight," Franchette's "Christoforo Colombo," and Blech's "Versiegelt" may be performed. However, these are not promised. Revivals are possible of "Mefistofele," "Don Giovanni," Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," and Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell," and "Il Signor Bruschino."

The ballets announced for production are Tschaikowsky's "Lac de Cygne," Glazunow's "The Seasons," Adam's "Giselle," and Delibes's "Coppelia," besides several arrangements and divertissements.

In addition, the prospectus says, as it has in past seasons, that "the Metropolitan Opera House has also acquired the sole and exclusive producing rights in America of the following operas: Claude Debussy's 'La Chute de la Maison Usher,' 'Le Diable dans le Beffroi,' 'La Legende de Tristan'; Xavier Leroux's 'La Reine Fiametta,' Charpentier's 'La Vie de Poète,' Maurice Ravel's 'L'Heure Espagnole,' and Gaston Salvayre's 'Solange.'"

"La Vie de Poète" and the Debussy works have not yet been produced anywhere. It is by no means certain that they are completed. The other three works have all been sung at the Paris Opéra Comique.

The standard répertoire, of course, will be largely drawn on, and includes ten music dramas of Wagner, six of Verdi's operas, four of Puccini's, three of Donizetti's, Gluck's "Orfeo" and "Armide," Massenet's "Manon" and "Werther," Dukas's "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue," "The Bartered Bride," "La Gioconda," "Carmen," "Faust," "Romeo et Juliette," "Marta," "Germania," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "Königskinder," "Hänsel und Gretel," "Cavalleria," and "Pagliacci."

The company includes as sopranos Bella Alten, Anna Case, Emmy Destinn, Geraldine Farrar, Rita Fornia, Olive Fremstad, Johanna Gadski, Alma Gluck, Berta Morena, Alice Nielsen, Inga Orner, Bernice de Pasquali, Marie Rappold, Leonora Sparkes, Luisa Tetrazzini, and Rosina Van Dyck.

Contraltos: Mariska Aldrich, Emma Borniggia, Louise Homer, Helen Mapleson, Jeanne Maubourg, Marie Mattfeld, Margarete Matzenauer, Theodora Orridge, Lillia Snelling, Henrietta Wakefield, and Florence Wickham.

Tenors: Pietro Audisio, Angelo Bada, Julius Bayer, Carl Burrian, Enrico Caruso, Heinrich Hensel, Hermann Jadlowker, Carl Jörn, Riccardo Martin, Lambert Murphy, Albert Reiss, Leo Slezak, and Dimitri Smirnoff.

Baritones: Pasquale Amato, Bernard Bégué, Giuseppe Campanari, Dinh Gilly, Otto Goritz, William Hinshaw, Edoardo Missiano, Antonio Scotti, Vincenzio Reschiglian, and Hermann Weil.

Basses: Paolo Ananian, Georges Bourgeois, Adamo Didur, Putnam Griswold, Antonio Pini-Corsi, Marcel Reiner, Giullo Rossi, Leon Rothier, Basil Ruysdael, Andrea de Segurola, and Herbert Witherspoon.

Occasionally Carmen Melis, Maria Claessens, Amadeo Bassi, Charles Dalmorès, Luigi Ramella, John McCormack, Giovanni Zenatello, Clarence Whitehill, Maurice Renaud, and Edward Lankow may be borrowed from the Chicago or Boston companies.

COL. TILLMAN RETIRES.

Lieut. Col. Robinson Will Succeed Him as West Point Chemistry Head.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 1.—Another of West Point's professors, Col. Samuel E. Tillman, head of the department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, will retire from the army under the age limit tomorrow, when he will be 64 years old. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1869, and when he leaves the service to-day there will be no officer of that class left in active service.

Col. Tillman was one of the honor men of his class. Prior to coming to West Point he served in the field artillery and the Corps of Engineers. In the early seventies he participated in the Government explorations of the then unexplored and practically unknown sections of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada. He was one of the assistant astronomers sent to Tasmania in 1874 to observe the transit of Venus.

Col. Tillman is the author of several books on chemistry and geology. His successor at the Academy will be Lieut. Col. Wirt Robinson of the Coast Artillery Corps, who has been Col. Tillman's principal assistant since 1906.

GIBBONS DEPLORES CHANGE.

Sees Danger in Direct Election of Senators, the Referendum, and Recall.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—In the course of his jubilee sermon, delivered at the Cathedral here to-day, Cardinal Gibbons expressed unqualified disapproval of three important political movements which are commanding a large share of public attention, namely, the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people; the referendum proposal which has come up in several Western States providing for the submission of legislative enactments to the voters for ratification, and the recall of the judiciary.

While it is the Cardinal's custom to preach on the first Sunday of the month, his discourse to-day was in the nature of a prelude to the religious celebration of his golden jubilee as a priest of the Catholic Church and the silver anniversary of his Cardinalate, which begins on Sunday, Oct. 15, and continues until the 19th.

Defining the duties of his brethren of the laity he exhorted them to be faithful in the practice of their religion, and urged them as citizens of the United States to take a patriotic part in every measure that contributes to the progress of the commonwealth.

"No man should be a drone in the social beehive," said his Eminence. "No citizen should be an indifferent spectator of the political, moral, and economic questions that are agitated around him.

"At the present moment there are three political problems which are engaging the serious attention of our public men.

"It is proposed that United States Senators should be elected by popular vote instead of being chosen by the Legislature, as is prescribed by the Constitution.

"It is proposed that the acts of our Legislature, before they have the force of law, should be submitted to the suffrage of the people, who would have the right to vote.

"It is proposed to recall or remove an unpopular Judge before the expiration of his term of office.

"No one questions the ability, the sincerity, and patriotism of the advocates of these changes in our organic laws. But I hope I may not be presumptuous in saying that, in my opinion, the wisdom of the proposed amendments must be seriously questioned.

"The election of Senators by the votes of the people involves the destruction of a strong bulwark against dangerous popular encroachments. The reason given for the contemplated change is that many of our State Legislatures are charged with being venal, and that it is easier to corrupt the Legislature than the whole people. In reply I would say: If you cannot trust the members of the Legislature how can you trust their constituents from whom they spring?

"If you cannot confide in our Legislatures you cannot confide in human government nor in human nature itself. If a few of our Legislatures have been found guilty of bribery, it is most unjust to involve all the others in their condemnation. I have sufficient confidence in the moral integrity of our Legislatures to be convinced that the great majority of them have never bent the knee to Mammon.

"To give the masses the right of annulling the acts of the Legislature is to substitute mob law for established law.

"To recall a Judge because his decisions do not meet with popular approval is an insult to the dignity, the independence, and the self-respect of our judiciary. Far less menacing to the Commonwealth is an occasional corrupt or incompetent Judge than one who would be the habitual slave of a capricious multitude, who has always his ear to the ground trying to find out the verdict of the people.

"The Constitution of the United States is the palladium of our liberties and our landmark in our march of progress. That instrument has been framed by the anxious cares and enlightened zeal of the Fathers of the Republic. Its wisdom has been tested and successfully proved after a trial of a century and a quarter. It has weathered the storms of the century which is passed, and it should be trusted for the centuries to come. What has been good enough for our fathers ought to be good enough for us. Every change, either in the political or religious world, is not a reformation.

"'Better to bear the ills we know than fly to those we know not of.' Do not disturb the political landmarks of the Republic."

At the beginning of his sermon the Cardinal referred in grateful terms to the civic demonstration in his honor here last June, which was attended by President Taft and leading members of the coordinate branches of the Federal Government. Continuing, the Cardinal drew an interesting comparison between the Catholic Church in 1861 and its present situation after half a century, during all of which time he has labored in its ministry.

"In 1861," he said, "the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States numbered 48. The priests were 2,064. The number of churches with priests attached was 2,042, and the Catholic population was estimated at 1,860,000.

"The number of Archbishops and Bishops to-day in charge of sees amounts to 96. Just twice as many as existed in 1861. The priests amount to 17,000, an increase of over eightfold. There are 13,500 churches, nearly a sevenfold increase. We have about 15,000,000 of church members, eight times as many as existed in the United States in 1861."

SUES FOR LOST SCORE.

Composer of "Raffaelo" Asks $50,000 Damages from the Metropolitan.

Albert Mildenberg, the American composer, who lives at 136 West Seventy-seventh Street, has begun suit in the Supreme Court against the Metropolitan Opera Company for $50,000 as damages due him for the loss of parts of the score of his opera, "Raffaelo." Mr. Mildenberg handed this opera in in the prize competition which the opera company initiated two years ago, and which was decided in favor of Prof. Parker. He alleges that only a small part of the score was returned to him.

"Raffaelo" was one of the scores which was stolen from a delivery wagon in front of Walter Damrosch's house. Mildenberg alleges that after that time the score was never complete, and could not therefore have been really judged.

"I have receipts in my possession," he said yesterday, "for all the parts of the score, but they were not returned to me. I have a letter from George Chadwick, one of the judges of the contest, who says that he never saw the complete score. I wanted the opera company to make an announcement to this effect, but one of the directors with whom I talked did not seem inclined to do this. I have been utterly unable to discover what became of the man who was arrested for stealing the scores. He does not seem to have been prosecuted."

Mr. Mildenberg seems to have bad luck with his scores. Another, which it was said was to be performed at the Vienna opera, was lost overboard on an ocean liner. He did not possess a duplicate. There seems to have been only one copy of "Raffaelo," also. Mr. Mildenberg says he is typewriting it with a vast deal of trouble, for the publishers.

Veterinarian Dies of Glanders.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—Dr. James H. Kelly, a widely-known veterinarian, and prominent in the National circles of the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks, died at his home to-day, at the age of 54 years, of glanders, with which he became infected while treating a horse. He was taken ill three weeks ago. Dr. Kelley was last year Grand Esteemed Leading Knight of the Elks.

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STORMS AND FLOODS HALT TAFT'S TRIP

President Reaches Omaha, Neb., 11 Hours Late—Has Perilous Journey Over Flooded Tracks.

RIVERS OVERFLOW BANKS

Pilot Engine Precedes Taft Special for Safety—Most Dangerous Traveling President Has So Far Experienced.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 1.—President Taft arrived here to-night from Sedalia, Mo., eleven hours late, after a perilous trip over flood-damaged railroads. The train was caught in a storm in Northeastern Kansas and Eastern Nebraska. Creeks were turned into torrents, rivers overflowed their banks and railroad travel was impeded. Several small bridges were swept away and a portion of the tracks over which the President traveled was covered with more than a foot of water.

The Taft special train was held up at Rushville, Mo., for seven hours, and there was a two hours' delay at Falls City, waiting for the flood to subside. Missouri Pacific section hands were ordered out by the hundreds. In several places the tracks were lifted on jacks from the muddy waters and propped up on piles of crossties. To hold these in place many tons of rock were dumped on to the roadbed.

Every possible care was taken to insure the President's safety, and before his train was sent over the more dangerous stretches a pilot engine had preceded it and a thorough test made. It was by far the most dangerous railroading the President has experienced in his many miles of travel.

Mr. Taft did not seem to mind the inconvenience or the danger, although expressing sorrow that the programme in Omaha to-day had to be abandoned. The President stood on the rear platform as the train crawled over the flooded tracks. At Littles the water was within an inch of the top of the rails. At Verdon, Neb., the overflow from the Nemaha River swirled beside the tracks with a current of from ten to twelve miles an hour.

General Manager De Bernardi of the Missouri Pacific system took personal charge of the President's train and brought it through to Omaha, the first train to get out of the flooded district to-night. Mr. Taft expressed his thanks for the care with which the train was handled. Leaving Sedalia last night at 8 o'clock and Kansas City shortly before midnight, there were occasional showers, but it was not until toward 3 o'clock this morning that the downpour became serious. A pilot train had been sent ahead of the President as a measure of safety.

Word soon came back that washouts had been encountered and that it would be dangerous for the President's train to proceed. Reaching Atchison it was decided to try to get Mr. Taft through over the Rock Island Lines.

Rushville, five miles away, was reached in safety. There, however, the seriousness of the storm was first realized. All the railroads in the storm district, it was said, had been affected by washouts.

Mr. Taft took the situation philosophically. For a time no hope of reaching Omaha was held out, but at last word came that the Missouri Pacific lines were being got into shape. Then the Taft train was hauled back to Atchison for a fresh start to the north.

Between Atchison and Falls City several treacherous places were passed at a snail's pace. The situation at Verdon, however, had not cleared up, despite the efforts of the hundreds of men working up to their waists in the muddy water.

A two hours' wait followed and then came a fresh start.

The heavy train caused the track to sag dangerously on its scanty foundation, but it got safely over and afterward it was easy sailing, although for several hours the train passed through a flooded country, farms being inundated to a depth of three or four feet.

At Verdon, Neb., the President's train met two other trains headed for the south, but held up by the storm. On one of these was a theatrical troupe, which included about fifty chorus girls. As the President's train moved by the girls put their heads of the windows and threw kisses at Mr. Taft, who waved a greeting in return.

Arriving here the President was taken to the Omaha Club for dinner and spent the evening there. He will depart for Lincoln and Denver at 10:30 A. M. tomorrow.

FISHER DEFENDS LAND POLICY

Prices on Coal Claims Fixed to Prevent Monopoly, He Says.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Maintaining that the policy of the United States Government with relation to the valuation of public coal lands is not open to criticisms advanced against it, and that it is designed to prevent monopolization and to encourage development, Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, to-night made public reply to protests against that policy submitted to him last June by Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming.

Representative Mondell, in a letter to Secretary Fisher shortly after he entered the Cabinet, charged that prices fixed by the Government on public coal lands were prohibitive, that they paralyzed the coal industry of the West, resulted in increasing the cost of coal to the consumer from 50 cents to $1 a ton, and created a monopoly.

Mr. Mondell also said that prices for coal lands in all the working fields run from $150 to $500 an acre, that millions of acres are rated at values above $180 an acre, that prices in the better fields are in excess of those charged in commercial practice in the same fields or for better grade coals in Eastern fields.

All these allegations Secretary Fisher, after thorough study of the subject, submits are "apparently based on a series of misapprehensions as to the basis on which valuations are made by the department, as to prices actually placed on coal lands, and the effect which the classifications have had upon the sale of public coal lands."

"The prices now fixed," Secretary Fisher continues, "are designed not to create monopoly in the hands of present owners of coal land, but to prevent monopoly by making it unprofitable to purchase large areas for indefinite holding without development. This, in fact, is the constant aim of the department in the prices which it puts upon public coal lands, to make them low enough so as to encourage purchases for immediate development, yet sufficiently high to discourage purchasers for long-time holdings for speculation or for monopolization."

Secretary Fisher suggests that a liberal but wisely protected leasing law might be found to promote development more vigorously than any system of outright purchase, such as has been the case in Australia and New Zealand, and adopted by Canada in its Yukon territory.

THREE NEW COUNTERFEITS.

Banks Warned to be on the Lookout for Bogus Ten-Dollar Notes.

Three new ten-dollar counterfeits are reported by the United States Secret Service. One is on the Blair County National Bank of Tyrone, Penn., another on the Illinois National Bank of Springfield, and the third is of a United States note, series of 1901.

Minute descriptions of the three counterfeits have been sent out to banks so as to stop their circulation. The engraving is said to be of the best.

HOLY GHOSTERS STARVING.

Red Star Liner Lapland Sends a Boatload of Food to the Coronet.

The Red Star Line steamship Lapland, which arrived last night from Antwerp, reported having spoken on Wednesday the Holy Ghost and Us Society yacht Coronet and having supplied it with provisions. It was in the afternoon and the Lapland was 900 miles from Sandy Hook when she sighted the Coronet, tossing on a heavy sea. As the Lapland approached the Coronet ran up signals to say "We are short of provisions, starving."

The liner was slowed down, and as it was impossible for those on the yacht to lower a boat, Capt. Doxrud ordered one of his own overboard. The Coronet was hove to and the sea was rough, for the vessel had just emerged from a gale that had retarded her progress for hours.

It took some time provisioning the small boat for the Captain was generous. He sent to the Coronet 300 pounds of beef, 60 pounds each of sugar and corned pork, 48 loaves of bread, 52 pounds of smoked beef, 75 pounds of corned beef, 12 cheeses, and 4 bags of potatoes.

The Lapland's boat ran up to windward of the Coronet and drifted down until about three ship lengths away. Then working to leeward it went alongside. It took much more time to transfer the goods, but within two hours the Lapland was again on the course. Capt. Doxrud offered to take passengers and crew off the Coronet, but the offer was refused.

Among the passengers on the Lapland was Cornelius Wooley of New York. When he heard that there was a ship in need of provisions and a boat going to her he sent out in the boat two boxes of cigars. The joke was on him, however, as he learned later, for members of the Holy Ghost and Us Society do not smoke.

The trials of the Coronet have figured much in the marine reports in the last three months. On July 4, when the Norwegian steamer Antares arrived in Kingston, Jamaica, she reported that she had been signaled by the Coronet short of provisions. The skipper supplied the provisions and received a card bearing the name of Capt. MacKenzie of the Kingdom Yacht Club, Portland, Me. Capt. MacKenzie is the Commodore of the club which was formed by the Holy Ghost and Us Society. At that time the Coronet had on board survivors of the wreck Holy Ghost and Us barkentine Kingdom, and so far as could be learned last night they are still on board.

News of the wreck of the Kingdom on the coast of Africa, off Sangomar, was received first in a letter from Dounpioupe, Senegal, Africa. This letter was dated April 10 and told how the Kingdom, commanded by Capt. A. K. Perry, with a crew of sixteen, had gone on shore. The accident happened through mistaking a buoy off shore for the entrance to a harbor.

After being reported by the Norwegian steamer, the Coronet with the survivors on board, was reported by several coastwise steamships. She was then off the Virginia coast endeavoring to beat into either this port or Boston. Two of her men went ashore at Norfolk in a motor boat.

The Coronet had on board thirty-two persons, including eight women and two children, and had previously been provisioned, the Lapland's officers were told, by a French steamer. As far as they could learn the yacht was bound from African ports, where the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, the founder of the society, had been on one of his so-called colonizing missions. It was there he rescued the Kingdom's crew and was bringing them back to Portland, Me.

Two years ago the Coronet completed a three years' trip around the world, but little has been heard recently of its movements.

The Lapland's officers were unable to learn the circumstances that caused the Coronet's predicament this time, however, or why they never had made port.

The Holy Ghost and Us Society was founded by the Rev. Mr. Sandford, who started what he called the "World's Evangelicazation Crusade on Apostolic Principles" at Shiloh, Me., where his followers were called Sandford Workers. This cult took the Bible literally, and its members said they lived strictly according to its teachings.

The organization gained many recruits and established many branches, but Sandford's doctrines and his attempt to put into practice his ideas of religion got him into trouble with the authorities. He went through them successfully, however, and added a navy auxiliary in the hope of taking his followers to Palestine to establish a New Jerusalem.

WILSON A HYMN CRITIC.

Hears One at a Sunday School Gathering and Calls It Silly.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—Six thousand persons who sang the hymn "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere" at a large Sunday school gathering in the armory here this afternoon heard Gov. Woodrow Wilson a few minutes afterward characterize the hymn, or song, as he called it, "silly and meaningless."

The gathering was held under the auspices of the Sunday School Superintendents' Association of Trenton, as a part of a campaign to enlarge the membership of the Sunday schools of the city. Gov. Wilson was invited to speak. The talk of the Governor was along the lines of Sunday school work. He said that Sunday schools were a means of educating the young in matters of religion, but deprecated many of the present-day Sunday school methods of teaching. He did not favor Sunday school lessons, and said that he never saw one that yielded the meaning of the text it was trying to interpret.

The Governor favored more direct teaching from the Bible, and also the singing of the old Psalms. This brought him to a criticism of some of the present-day hymns, which he said contained neither poetry nor sense. He said it might probably be considered bad taste, but he did not think he could make his point any clearer than by referring to the hymn "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." This hymn, he said, was vague in its meaning. The "Somewhere" in the hymn, he said, was presumed to typify heaven, but he did not believe in this kind of vagueness in teaching the young.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS FAIR.

To Open To-night in the 12th Regiment Armory and Run Two Weeks.

The great Knights of Columbus fair and bazaar for the building fund of the order will open to-night in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. The fair will run for two weeks. Thirty-five booths will be presided over by leading women in Catholic circles. The opening to-night will be signalized by the presence of Miss Marie Narelli, the Australian-Irish nightingale, Miss Ethel Walsh also will sing.

During the sessions of the fair there will be a special feature each night. On Wednesday night the Giants will be on hand. Manager McGraw has given a prize, to be auctioned off by Big Chief Meyers.

Every prominent actor and actress in the city has volunteered to help in the enterprise. Among those who will assist are De Wolf Hopper, George M. Cohan, Victor Herbert, William Collier, John Drew, and Harry Lauder.

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RABBI WISE CALLS FOR JEWISH LEADERS

Names Committee He Would Choose to Ask Congress to Abrogate Russian Treaties.

URGES LOYALTY TO ISRAEL

Condemnation for Those Who Change Faith as They Would Rent a Newport Villa or Hire a Yacht.

In an address before the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall at the Atonement Eve service last evening Dr. Stephen S. Wise said:

"The wrong kind of leadership and organization in American Israel has resulted in the circumstance that things have been done by and on behalf of our people not because they ought to have been done but in the vain and vulgar hope that non-Jews might be pleased and led to think better of us. In truth, their judgment ought to be a matter of complete indifference to us as long as we know we are making for the right and the true.

"What Israel above all things needs to-day is not so much the organization of the body of Israel, important though that be, as the organizing of the higher consciousness of the sons and daughters of Israel, not the organization of the self-seekers and adventurers whose special field of exploitation is the life of their people, but of those within Israel who are willing to live for their people and greatly serve it. More important even than the organizing of the body of Israel is the organization of the conscience of Christendom. If this is to be achieved at all, it will be not through the futile building of Jewish armories nor absurd enrollment of Jewish regiments, but through arming ourselves with the weapons of our own resistlessly right cause and bearing ourselves with dignity and courage and nobleness.

"Alas, that Israel finds itself without the strength and support of many of its noblest children, and therefore must accept the leadership of times of the second best! Is it too much to hope that Israel may yet win again and retain the love and loyalty of those whose desertion or alienation makes possible a leadership far from wise and far from worthy of our cause?

"What if to-morrow there might appear before a committee of Congress, in addition to some of those who have before advocated their people's cause in urging the abrogation of the treaty of this land with the Russian Empire, on the ground of Russia's ceaseless violation of the same, a delegation made up of the following: A Jewish Senator, who is one of the wisest counselors of his party, Isidor Raynor; a Jewish lawyer, counsel for the people and defender of the people's rights, Louis Brandeis; a Jewish teacher, perhaps the most commanding figure in the religious and ethical life of the Nation, Felix Adler; a Jewish physician, the dean of the practice of medicine in America, great alike as physician and as citizen, Abraham Jacobi; a Jewish scientist of world-wide fame and world-wide service, Simon Flexner: a Jewish scholar, one of the foremost physicists of our time, Albert Michelson; and every one of the men whom I have named is as truly Jewish in birth and blood as am I. Oh, that our greatest sons might cease to be errant from and alien to the household of Israel, which needs them, their power, their consecration, their genius, as truly as any cause, however high, that claims their lives!

"Within the past year there have been some conversions from the life and faith of Israel to the life without the faith of Christendom, which have not been unaccompanied by certain ludicrous as well as pathetic elements. Pitied by Israel which they forsake and despised by the Christendom which nominally accepts them, they are merely endured in the so-called fashionable circles of divorcedom, which is morally as contemptible as are they. Among those Jews who resort to conversion as the latest mode of exodus from Israel are such as take refuge in Christianity for exactly the same reason that they would rent a villa in Newport if they could or hire a yacht for the season. Others, forsooth, purport to be attracted by the impressive ritualism and symbolism of certain Christian Churches. These we cannot hope to reclaim, for religion is to these men an opiate or soporific, and we think it is the business of church and synagogue to rouse men from their slumbers into action and service. Still other Jews, sadly enough, are content with the jargon of a new-fashioned body of religious doctrines, which offers some men and many women merely the assurance of unending life here and of endless life hereafter.

"The man who denies his own spiritual nature, because he is a Jew, because he is one of an unloved minority, that man's soul is in hell, though he dance about in Mayfair or Belgravia or Newport."

ALFRED LEE MANIERRE DIES.

Noted Prohibitionist Was Once Candidate for Governorship and Mayoralty.

Alfred Lee Manierre, long prominent in the councils and activities of the Prohibition Party, died yesterday at his residence, 330 West Seventy-sixth Street. He was Chairman of its New York County Committee, and for several years a member of the State Executive Committee, and was one of the trustees of the Prohibition Trust Fund Association, and was the legal adviser of that organization. He was the candidate of that party for Governor of New York in 1902, and was later its candidate for Attorney General and Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was twice candidate for Mayor of New York City, standing on the platform of that party, and New York proposed his name for President in 1908 at the convention of that party at Columbus.

He was a Director and Treasurer of the New York Red Cross Hospital, and one of the managers of the National Temperance Society. He was also Secretary and Treasurer of the New York committee for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. He served for several years as Secretary for the movement to regulate the sale of narcotics, and did much to influence legislation in behalf of that movement. He was also a Director of the Scientific Temperance Federation. He was a member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the Travelers' Aid Society, a member of the Executive Committee of the National League for the Protection of Colored Women, and a member of the Committee for Improving the Industrial Condition of the Negro. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, City Club, Barnard Club, New York City Bar Association, and New York County Lawyers' Association.

Mr. Manierre was born in New York City on May 4, 1861, and was a son of the late Benjamin F. Manierre, who was prominent in bringing Abraham Lincoln to New York for his famous Cooper Union speech in 1860, which made Lincoln better known in the East and contributed largely to his subsequent nomination for the Presidency.

He was graduated from Columbia College in 1883, and was soon afterward admitted to the bar. He was a member of the firm of Manierre & Manierre, and practiced law in this city, having charge of many important cases.

He leaves a widow, who was Cornelia P. Lockwood, and three children.

Arrest Sunday Workers in a Bank.

Three men were setting tiles yesterday afternoon in the new Bronx National Bank, 365 East 149th Street, when William Birkenstock, a delegate of the union, entered. From the inside he called a patrolman, who arrested the three men for working on Sunday. Each was held for a hearing this morning in the Morrisania Court. Work was being rushed on the building as the bank had hoped to take possession to-day.

LARGEST WAR COLLECTION.

Mrs. Leiter Assembling Books and Manuscripts of American Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Completing her collection of Southern books and manuscripts of the civil war, Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter has succeeded in accomplishing her latest ambition, that of assembling the works in her Summer home at Beverly in the fiftieth anniversary year of the great American conflict.

Mrs. Leiter's collection is said to be the largest in existence of letters, papers, books, and other records of the war. It was begun more than twenty years ago by Mr. Leiter, and was continued by her after her husband's death.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHN.—Sept. 28, Hoffman Court, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cohn, a daughter.
HECHHEIMER.—Sept. 28, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Hechheimer, a daughter.
MULLMAN.—Sept. 28, 555 West 151st St., to Dr. and Mrs. Mullman, a daughter.
NEADERTHAL.—Sept. 26, 500 West 180th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Neaderthal, a daughter.

Married.

CARPENTER—VAN DEUSEN.—Sept. 29, 1911, at Ithaca, N. Y., Mary Margaret Van Deusen to Charles Azariah Carpenter of Brooklyn.

ALLEN—METCALF.—Sept. 30, Isabella Metcalf to Richard F. Allen.
COREY—TRIPP.—Sept. 29, Mabel Tripp to Benjamin G. Corey.

Brooklyn.

BROOKS—HOUSE.—Sept. 30, Lillian House to Edward B. Brooks.
GODWIN—LAIGHTON.—Sept. 30, Gladys Laighton to Herbert Godwin.
HOWARD—WASHBURN.—Sept. 27, Bessie Washburn to William T. Howard.
HURLEY—WHITENACK.—Sept. 30, Maria A. Whitenack to Daniel I. Hurley.
SAMMIS—McCABE.—Sept. 30, Anna L. McCabe to Fleetwood Sammis.

Died.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 30, at her residence, New York City, Octavia Graham, widow of James Bailey Brinckerhoff. Funeral services from the residence of her brother, David Graham, Matteawan, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 3, at 2 P. M. Carriages meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:10.

CASE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 29, 1911, Susan P., wife of the late Samuel P. Case. Services at the residence of her son, J. Herbert Case, 1,126 Martine Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 2, at 2:30 P. M.

CRANE.—Entered into rest at Saratoga Springs on Saturday, Sept. 30, in the 76th year of his age, Jonathan H. Crane, beloved husband of Elizabeth A. Durkee Crane. Relatives and friends and his associates in the church are invited to attend the funeral services at the University Place Church, 10th St. and University Place, New York City, at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 4. Interment private.

CREELMAN.—Frank M., died at the A. R. Stearns Hospital, West End Av., New York, aged 32 years. Survived by young wife, father and mother, and one brother, Mr. Charles S. Creelman of New York City, and one sister, Mrs. John J. Jackson of Chicago. Louisville, Indianapolis, and Chicago papers please copy.

ELKINS.—Robert Elkins. Funeral at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.)

FEICK.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1911, at Niverville, N. Y., Charles A. Feick, beloved husband of Bertha E. Feick, (nee Prieth,) in the 54th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GESSERT.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 1, 1911, at her late residence, 123 Pitkins Place, Richmond Hill, New York, Katherine Jahnel Gessert, beloved wife of Frederick Gessert. Funeral Wednesday morning at 10:30. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery.

JONES.—At Lake Mohegan, Oct. 1, 1911, Walter R. Jones, in his 75th year. Funeral services from his late residence on Tuesday, Oct. 3, at 2 P. M. Trolley will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 11:10 A. M.

KETCHEN.—Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the late Thomas Ketchen, in her 71st year. Funeral from her late residence, 453 West 155th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 3, at 10 A. M. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery. Arrangements by Undertaker William Necker.

KNEWITZ.—On Oct. 1, 1911, Annie B. Knewitz, 52 years 4 months 9 days, beloved wife of John Knewitz. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services from her late residence, 3,537 Willett Av., Williamsbridge, New York City, Tuesday, Oct. 3, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

LITTLE.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 30, Francis Waldo Little, aged 73.

LYON.—At Morristown, N. J., suddenly, Friday, Sept. 29, William Roscoe Lyon, aged 75 years. Funeral services will be held from his home, 210 South Street, on Monday, Oct. 2, at 2:30 P. M.

MANIERRE.—Alferd Lee, son of the late Benjamin F. Manierre, at his late residence, New York, on Sunday, Oct. 1, 1911. Funeral at West End Collegiate Church, at the corner of West End Av. and 77th St., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery at convenience of the family.

MOONEY.—Daniel, died suddenly, Sept. 30. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, at 8 P. M., at the funeral parlors of C. Benedict, 150 West 13th St., New York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

RUDD.—Passed into the life beyond from his home in Brooklyn on Sunday, Oct. 1, 1911, in the 68th year of his age, Frank Rudd, beloved husband of Annie C. Rudd. Funeral and interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

RYAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 1, Emeline Augusta, widow of Columbus Ryan and daughter of the late Paris Bowers, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 151 East 127th St., Tuesday, Oct. 3, at 8 P. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown, at convenience of family.

WASHBURN.—At Columbia, S. C., on Sept. 30, Elizabeth H., beloved wife of the late George W. Washburn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODHULL.—At Summit, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 1, Marta Emily Woodhull, aged 3 years and 3 months, youngest daughter of Lillian Gould and William C. Woodhull. Funeral private.

AULD.—Robert, 180 West 105th St., Sept. 29.
BLOME.—Lorenz, Sept. 30, aged 47. Funeral 171 8th Av., to-morrow, 2 P. M.
BORNER.—Walter O., 448 West 27th St., Sept. 29.
BOYLAN.—John, 332 East 32d St., Sept. 29.
BRADY.—John, 230 Edgecombe Av., Sept. 30. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
BULLING.—Alfred, 638 East 137th St., Sept. 29.
BURGER.—Benny, 214 East 108th St., Sept.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

From a purely local standpoint Wall Street found little to complain of in the course of the market last week. For a long time brokerage houses have complained of intense dullness in their business, and the country at large has until recently shown little interest in the course of prices or the offering of new securities. Four of the six trading days last week were million-share days; the total transactions for the week reached the surprisingly large aggregate of 6,655,000, the largest total for the corresponding week in recent years. The increased activity in the bond market was even more pronounced, although the total value of bonds sold on the Stock Exchange slightly exceeded the record for last week in the corresponding week two years ago. Brokers, who had been facing the necessity of reducing office forces a few weeks ago, were in receipt of more business than they could conveniently handle, and commission houses found that there was still a country-wide interest in the doings of Wall Street when a disturbance sufficient to awaken the latent interest in stocks occurred. It is a question if Wall Street will not pay dearly in months to come for the sudden burst of activity which followed the severe break which occurred in the early part of last week. People not closely in touch with affairs in the financial district find it hard to understand why standard issues should suddenly break from 3 to 5 points in a day on the mere statement of the Attorney General of the United States that he proposed a strict enforcement of the country's laws.

The week opened with a violently active market, during the course of which Steel common sold down to 51⅝, its lowest price in two years. The decline was largely due to a rapidly spreading fear that the United States Steel Corporation was negotiating with the Department of Justice with the idea of voluntarily dissolving into its component parts. On the following day an important meeting of the Directors of the Steel Corporation authorized J. Pierpont Morgan and Judge Gary to make a public statement outlining the company's position. This statement was not issued until late Tuesday night, and a disorderly market resulted Wednesday morning, when Steel common rose 5⅛ points in the first few minutes only to fall back again almost as suddenly. For the balance of the week the market behaved more calmly and stocks made considerable gains. At the close of the week Steel common had advanced 10 points from the low price touched on Monday, which was a net gain of 5⅝ points over the close of the preceding week. Union Pacific made a net gain in the week of only ⅜ of a point. Most of the other leading issues ended the week with higher quotations, although there were conspicuous exceptions in the inactive stocks.

Both the foreign and home situation as regards political and business affairs remain in a very unsettled state. It is now evident that the focussing of attention upon the Moroccan dispute caused financial markets to ignore other fundamental sources of trouble. The outbreak of war between Italy and Turkey, while it has not yet assumed proportions which threaten to cause a serious disturbance of the relations existing between the great Powers of Europe, has apparently increased the tension under which France, Germany, and England have been working. France has advanced its bank rate for the first time in nearly four years, and the extreme measures which she has adopted to strengthen her reserve position indicate that Paris bankers regard the situation as a very delicate one. In withdrawing funds the French market has greatly increased the stringency in Berlin. The shipment of $1,500,000 in gold bars from this side to Paris was only made after the bidders agreed to forego their right to interest on the gold in transit, and it is regarded as likely that more gold will be exported in the next few days. As far as New York is concerned the loss of this gold is not serious, and bankers would be glad to see further withdrawals.

The long-threatened outbreak of trouble in railroad labor circles came on Saturday, when several thousand employes of the Harriman lines left their work. The strike of the shopmen had long appeared inevitable, since the railroad executives refused from the outset to make any of the concessions which the men demanded. Since the question of the right of the unions to dictate to the railroads in matters of discipline first arose it was a foregone conclusion that it would have to be thrashed out in a test of strength between the unions and the ability of the railroads to maintain their right to deal directly with their men. From this standpoint it is better to have the strike occur now, while business is depressed, than to have it held over until conditions return to normal. There promises to be no serious disturbance in the movement of traffic for some time at least, for the trainmen and engineers have recently settled their differences with the railroads and received a considerable increase in wages, and the Harriman lines have put their equipment in the best of order with a view to meeting just the conditions which they now face.

The coming week promises to end one cause of considerable uneasiness. Since the Supreme Court's decision ordering a dissolution of the American Tobacco Company was handed down, Wall Street has labored under an ill-concealed feeling of impatience with the conditions under which the reorganization was to be effected. A disintegration of the Standard Oil Company was a comparatively simple matter, owing to the absence of any outstanding bond issues. In the American Tobacco case the problem was more complicated, and business has undoubtedly suffered from uncertainty as to the ability of the company to take care of its various classes of security holders without doing an injustice to at least a large number of bondholders who bought securities on a strictly investment basis. As the time for the submission of a plan to the Circuit Court drew near rumors became current that the company could not make a satisfactory rearrangement of its properties, and that the court might have to lay down an arbitrary plan of dissolution. That these rumors were not well founded is now made plain by the information that a workable plan has been practically completed and will probably receive the sanction of the Government, with possibly few changes, this week.

On the whole, the outlook, while not free from many disturbing elements, is not one to cause alarm over the standing of security holders in the light of recent interpretations of the anti-trust law. Business is undergoing a slow readjustment, which cannot be completed until the tariff question has been definitely settled. The easy position of the country's banks precludes the possibility of a recurrence of the troubles which came in 1907, and business has already accustomed itself to the new order of "hand-to-mouth" buying. It would seem that such changes as come from now on will be on the side of improvement. It is now patent that the recovery following the panic of four years ago was too sudden, and there is reason to believe that the present gradual readjustment to meet the changed conditions will prove in the end a wiser course.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

LONDON MONEY RATES UP.

Stock Market, However, Is Little Affected by the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Turkey had, when all things are considered, remarkably little apparent effect upon the stock market. Prices at first fell sharply, but there was an almost immediate recovery, which, though partial, was auspicious as indicating underlying confidence that the war will be neither protracted nor likely to precipitate more serious disturbance to European peace. While appreciating the fact that war is an adverse point, Capel Court is inclined to minimize its importance so far as possible.

In the money market the political factors exercised a more marked effect, three months' fine paper having gone up to the Bank of England's rate, and a further advance is beginning to be predicted in Lombard Street. French banks are not expected to release any of the money they are now holding so tightly so long as the political uncertainty continues, and, seeing how greatly other countries have now come to depend upon Paris, the French refusal to accommodate her foreign customers naturally has had a disturbing influence upon the money market of the world. As money is scarce everywhere on the Continent, State banks generally may find it necessary to advance their rate of discount.

RELAPSE ON PARIS BOURSE.

Due to Italian-Turkish Conflict and the Morocco Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The good disposition which prevailed at the beginning of last week was later converted into a general relapse because of the Italian-Turkish conflict and the rumor that Germany is not yet satisfied with the French proposals regarding Morocco.

Although settlement day opened under the worst possible conditions, liquidation was considerably less difficult than at the last one, contango rates being on some occasions as low as 4 per cent.

Turkish rente was particularly affected, while Italian was only slightly. The Bourse closed weak in all departments, Rios and Americans included. Business continues insignificant.

STOCKS BREAK IN BERLIN.

Tripoli News of Short War Finally Brings Recovery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Stocks on the Berlin Boerse fluctuated strongly last week under the influence of the Tripoli affair. At first there were heavy sales, then the market rallied. Italy's energetic action, however, coupled with the severe shocks experienced on the New York Stock Exchange, caused a renewal of heavy sales. When the ultimatum was handed to Turkey complete stagnation resulted.

Toward the end of the week a remarkable recovery took place, hopes being entertained that the war would be of short duration. The week closed with stocks of all descriptions having fallen considerably.

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COMMODITIES LITTLE EXCITED BY THE WAR

Italy and Turkey Both Believed to Have Entered the Conflict with Full Granaries.

WHEAT NERVOUS—CORN FIRM

Cotton Crop Fair, Promises Fulfilled, the Staple Hovers Close to 10-Cent Level, with Scant Demand.

The declaration of war between Italy and Turkey brought a complication into the wheat market at the close of the week which, while not considered of serious importance, resulted in considerable nervousness, as no one could forecast to what extent the situation would be complicated by the bringing of other interests into the question. Italy has a good crop of wheat this year and is not dependent upon foreign wheat, while Turkey is not an important factor in the wheat market situation. The Danubian provinces, Servia, Roumania, and the contiguous sections are, however, important exporters, and there is a possibility that the trouble might spread so as to implicate other powers.

The wheat situation aside from a political question is decidedly mixed. The defeat of the reciprocity question naturally caused a rapid advance in American markets and a decline in Canadian. The Spring wheat markets were very strong and at Kansas City prices advanced to a premium over Chicago, due to the demand for hard Winter wheat, a condition never before seen as a result of natural developments. The price for hard Winter wheat flour has advanced more than the price for any other grade and hard Winter wheat flour is selling but little under the price of Spring wheat. The demand for flour has quieted down considerably and there has been a growing disposition to wait the influence on American prices of the merchandising of the Spring wheat crop and the distribution of the large supplies of Winter now on hand.

The receipts of Spring wheat have been very heavy in the Northwest, materially exceeding last year, while there has been a heavy increase in Minneapolis stocks. The very large movement of Spring wheat in view of the comparative shortage of the crop has been a distinct surprise to the trade. The Western receipts of wheat, mainly of Spring, were last week in excess of last year. The weather conditions have been rather unfavorable for the threshing or moving of grain in the country. This has been particularly a feature in the Canadian Northwest, and there has been considerable apprehension expressed as to the effect on the quality of the Canadian crop of the unfavorable weather. Estimates on the quantity are about 175,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushes.

The wheat market situation, as far as speculative prices are concerned, is now largely through the defeat of reciprocity, limited to the domestic position east of the Rockies. The Pacific Coast surplus is an export question, owing to the high freight rates for moving the wheat east of the Rockies. There are large supplies of Winter wheat in store, particularly at Chicago, while the movement of Winter wheat is of fair volume. Weather conditions have been favorable for the preparation of the new crop acreage, and the reports indicate probabilities of an increased area, with ample moisture in the ground to start the crop. American prices east of the Rockies are above an export parity, and at present no business is being done, or next to none, in American wheat. The surplus available for export is not large, unless the reserves carried over from last year should be drawn upon.

Europe at present shows no disposition to draw upon the supplies in the United States, while the movement from competing countries is liberal and the large crop in Canada means an increase in the export surplus of approximately 50,000,000 bushels in that country over last year. Of course a great deal of this wheat will not be available until next Spring, on account of the question of transportation. The Argentine crop situation is a very favorable one so far. The official report of the wheat acreage, which was promulgated the past week, was unexpectedly favorable, showing a total area of slightly in excess of 17,000,000 acres, or nearly 1,500,000 acres over last year's figures, which were of record proportions. The average yield of wheat in the Argentine is not large, but even with no more than average yield the large acreage would give approximately 140,000,000 bushels of wheat for export, the greater portion of which will be available during the present European crop year. The conditions in the Argentine have so far been very favorable for the development of the crop. It is now approximately two months before harvest, and the crop might be damaged either by late frost, locusts or other adverse conditions, and the present very highly promising conditions reduced. The situation, as far as other countries are concerned, is not a factor of any material importance at present regarding the new crop promise. It is simply a question of the merchandising of the crop already secured.

CORN.

There was limited trading during the week, but with a very steady undertone to the market. Prices on the up side were influenced by the continuation of unsettled weather and assertions that the quality of the new crop of corn is being unfavorably influenced by the moist weather and the crop is deteriorating in condition. To what extent this damage is more than normal is as yet uncertain, but there seems to be a well-defined opinion that the conditions as yet are not serious enough to be a factor of pronounced importance. The crop has matured in nearly all sections, and advices generally are that nothing short of a killing frost would affect the crop. The results are expected to be better than looked for in the Summer, and the conditions which have prevailed since the latter part of the Summer have been very favorable for forage and feed crops generally, so that the late pastures and feed crop conditions have been materially improved over the serious outlook of early August. The Government report on Oct. 9 will give the harvest condition of corn and many are expecting an improvement in promise over the September report.

OATS.

The situation in the oats market has led to very limited fluctuations. Prices have been held with steadiness, but with the culmination of the covering movement following the defeat of the reciprocity question in Canada there has been hesitation at following the market up to any considerable extent. The absorption of oats is on a fair scale, but there is no aggressive demand or particular activity in the buying. Canadian oats, which broke quite heavily after the reciprocity question was defeated, have been showing improvement of late, and there has been some business for export. Canadian prices, however, taking into consideration the differences in grades and weights, are equal to between 8 and 10 cents a bushel under business. The situation in oats, together with the shortage in hay, barley, wheat, and corn, is entirely a domestic one, and with the shortage in feed stuffs and the shortage in wheat, which will make a smaller supply of mill feed, the position of the oats market is a very firm one.

PROVISIONS.

Trade in hog products was of irregular volume. Prices declined to new low levels for the season on pork, and there was a sharp decline in ribs and lard. The break in the market was due evidently to the free movement of hogs at Western points, and the continuation of steady increase in packing over last year. Live hogs have been weak, and have steadily declined under the receipts. The Government report for Sept. 1 showed an increase of 3.8 per cent. in the number of hogs for fattening, compared with last year. This has been reflected in the packing returns, which have shown steady increase. The packing for the Summer season to date has this year been 14,645,000, against 11,320,000 last year. The price of hogs has reflected the increased supply and increased packing, and the average price has declined to a point about $2 per hundred under last year. The situation in the product market shows a decline about in keeping with the price of hogs, while on the other hand the price of feedstuff is considerably more than last year, making the situation where it cost more money to fatten the hogs than it did a year ago, yet hog prices are more than $2 per hundred pounds under last year.

COTTON.

Although predictions that the cotton market would decline below 10 cents during last week failed to materialize, these prices were all but reached, and prices represented the lowest level of values for several years. Bears continue extremely confident of their position, and while at intervals the demand from the shorts was in large volume the selling by the South was prodigious and the inquiry from all quarters was readily supplied. Trade interests maintain their attitude of buying conservatively as prices recede, but it was apparent that spot offerings were more than commensurate with the absorptive power of the market.

The movement of cotton continues in good volume, and it is obvious that there is no concentrated holding at Southern points, although at scattered localities, particularly in the areas where insect damage has been most severe, an unwillingness to sell by certain individuals is ostensible. It is a fact, however, that most farmers are practically compelled to dispose of a percentage of their crop in order that picking expenses, &c., may be defrayed, although at the same time it would not be surprising to be informed of a greater tendency to hold at present levels unless demoralization sets in. Naturally, with distressed cotton disposed of and prices bordering at the basis of 10 cents, the situation is somewhat improved and vastly different from several weeks ago, while at the same time the inquiry from spinning sources is more likely to increase than otherwise with the deflation of values.

As the season progresses, the favorable crop situation becomes more apparent, and predictions for a record outturn still represent the unanimity of opinions. The Government report on the condition of cotton, which will be the last of the season, will be issued at noon, and it is generally anticipated that this document will confirm the private advices of an optimistic tenor recently received. The average deterioration for the past ten years during the month of September is about 7 per cent., but no such decline in condition is expected to be shown. The last Government report placed the condition of the plant at 73.2, with a decided inclination to discredit those figures at the time, due to the agitation for higher prices by various Southern authorities. Private crop estimates point to a deterioration for the month of from 1 to 3 points, and this would leave the condition of the plant materially above the ten-year average of about 67.7. Replies received from nearly 2,000 correspondents to a prominent trade paper placed the condition of the crop at 70.8, against 72.6 last month, and 65.4 a year ago. It was added that, barring disaster to the crop from now on, a minimum of 14,000,000 bales was indicated. Weld & Co. gave the condition of the plant at 74.7, against 76.8 last month, and 65.9 last year, while the Giles report, showing deterioration of 3.1 per cent., or a condition of 72.6, against 66 last year, was in line with expectations. Replies to Norden & Co. pointed to a condition of 75. Practically all advices indicate that the crop is well advanced, with picking further progressed than at this time last season, lessening the possibilities of frost, but on the other hand the prospects of the top cotton crop are much impaired. Insect depredation is thought to be at an end, and some prominent authorities who wired sensationally in regard to these ravages admitted that in many instances the apprehension was greater than the damage.

Exemplary of the propitious conditions which have been experienced the last few weeks, an unprecedented total of cotton ginned is expected to be disclosed by the census report which will be issued at the opening of the market to-day. Estimates very considerably as to the probable showing of this bureau, but a total of, approximately, 3,500,000 bales has been forecasted, with other estimates ranging from 3,200,000 bales to 3,650,000 bales. It is not believed that either the Government report on the condition of the plant or the Census Bureau figures on the ginning will be a potent influence in the market unless the showings differ radically from expectations, and the impression is that with a record crop virtually assured, the demand from consuming interests will dominate the situation in the near future.

Although emerging from a practical scarcity the last two years, there has been a little inclination on the part of cotton manufacturers to accumulate stocks, and it is on this knowledge, and the fact that prices are a lower level, that bulls are basing their contentions. It is beyond denial that curtailment the past two years was brought about by the high cost of the raw material, so that with the current level of values, a slow but gradual improvement in trade conditions, and a larger consumption would not be improbable. On the other hand, it is still problematical as to whether the present levels of values discount conditions, assuming that the crop will reach 14,000,000 bales. The foreign trade situation remains satisfactory, although following the practical settlement of the Moroccan dispute, the outbreak of war between Italy and Turkey was rather unfortunate. Claims that several of the principal foreign countries have already concluded to localize the disturbance, however, tends to minimize the importance of this latter feature.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The position of the cottonseed oil market continues complex, and the decided premium of spot oil at this season of the year, despite extraordinary favorable cotton picking weather and prospects of a record-breaking crop, is rather unusual. The movement of new crude oil to date has been readily absorbed, and it is apparent that as rapidly as the oil was received it passed to consuming channels. With a premium at present of over 100 points for spot delivery of oil as compared with the October option, some readjustment is inevitable. It is thought that there will be no tenders on October contracts, at least not until late in the month, although obviously with more oil available than last month, together with a reduced short interest the tension of the situation is not regarded as great as in September.

Consuming demand for oil continues very fair, and on all depressions liberal sales are reported for both foreign account for the home trade. A quantity of speculative purchases by interests identified with foreign consuming trade is still claimed. Hedging against crude was in large volume at time with the basis for such operations very favorable, but these offerings were readily absorbed as prices declined. Sentiment is mixed and it is significant that there are many bears at present who base their opinions mainly on the belief that it would be unusual for the market to advance materially at the beginning of the marketing season, intimating that later, when considerable inroads have been made upon the supplies, the larger consumptive requirements may have greater influence.

Expectations have been quite general for a cotton crop of approximately 13,000,000 bales, and on this account the optimistic advices being received are without important effect. The ginning report to be issued by the Census Bureau to-day will disclose an unprecedented total ginned while the Department of Agriculture's condition figures will probably show only a small percentage of deterioration for the month against the average deterioration for the past ten years of about 2 points.

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PLAN BIG FREIGHT TERMINAL.

New $10,000,000 Corporation Will Build Docks on the Harlem River.

The New York Freight Terminal Company, a $10,000,000 corporation, has just been formed with the object of building up a factory and terminal community on the Harlem River, like the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn. Among the promoters are Charles Griffith Moses & Brother of 55 Liberty Street, large real estate operators in Manhattan and the Bronx.

This company is the first corporation organized under the new Cullen law, and the property it will control lies between Dyckman and 207th Streets and Nagle Avenue, on the Harlem River. It is said to be the largest piece of unimproved water front on Manhattan Island. Here it is planned to erect a large number of eight-story reinforced concrete buildings, docks, bulkheads, and slips, all connecting by spurs with the New York Central Railroad. Charles Griffith Moses spoke enthusiastically last night of the new venture. He said:

"These buildings will embrace many original features and will assemble an industrial establishment of great magnitude. Many business concerns operating at great inconvenience and expense on Manhattan Island have voiced the demand for just such an institution. Many big manufacturers have left Manhattan to go to other States because economical conveniences were lacking here.

"Our buildings are being designed along the most modern scientific lines. Ours will be the first freight terminal factory and warehousing concern in Manhattan. All ingoing and outgoing freight will be handled by railroad and lighters without trucking. The New York Canal Terminal Commission has designated Sherman's Creek, adjoining our terminal, as the site of one of its terminals for the thousand-ton barge canal. We think we have struck upon the most desirable location for commercial and manufacturing development in Manhattan."

TROLLEY LINE TIED UP.

Employes of the Trenton, Bristol & Philadelphia Strike for More Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—Fifty employes of the Trenton, Bristol & Philadelphia Street Railway Company went on strike at midnight last night for better pay, shorter hours, and union recognition. The walkout includes motormen, conductors, and power house workers, the system being tied up as a result.

Patrick Shay of Philadelphia and Patrick McNamara of Chicago are in charge of the strike. The men made their demands in August, but no action was taken by the company, and the order was given to strike.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCK IN THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 30. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 6,655,737.

Range for Year 1910. High	Low	Range for Year 1911. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 30. Bid.	Ask	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 30. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 30, '11.
251	245	245 June 13.	235 Jan. 20.	200	215	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Sept. 1, '11.	3	Q	209	214	209	214	..	35
15	7½	9¾ May 31.	6 Aug. 3.	5¾	6½	..	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000	.....	..	Q	6	6	6	6	8¼	400
90¾	55⅛	71⅜ June 19.	44¾ Sept. 25.	50¾	51	++ 2¾	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	155,857,000	Aug. 28, '11.	50c	Q	48½	50⅞	44¾	50⅞	64⅞	238,600
44¾	24	56⅜ June 12.	35¾ Jan. 12.	51⅛	52	+ 2¾	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	Q	49	52	45½	52	39	20,800
95½	89	100½ June 14.	92½ Jan. 9.	95½	100	— 2½	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1½	Q	95½	95½	95	95	94½	250
131½	119	138 Feb. 23.	125 Sept. 29.	122½	123	— 6¼	Am. Brake Shoe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Sept. 30, '11.	1¾	Q	125	125	125	125	..	100
15⅞	9⅞	12½ May 9.	8⅞ Jan. 6.	9½	9¾	— ⅛	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	Q	9¾	10	9¼	9¾	8¼	2,600
82½	62	88¾ May 23.	77 Jan. 5.	83	83¼	+ ⅛	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 2, '11.	1¼	Q	82⅝	83½	80½	83½	68⅞	7,700
72⅞	39½	58¼ July 19.	42⅝ Sept. 28.	44½	46	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1½	Q	43½	44¾	42⅜	44¾	48	10,000
120	109	120 May 23.	114¼ Mar. 13.	114⅝	116	..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	115	116½	115	115	113⅜	300
69¾	52⅛	62⅜ Feb. 28.	45½ Sept. 26.	48¾	49	— 1¾	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11.	2½	SA	50⅞	50⅞	45⅛	49	62¾	12,800
301	237	245 Mar. 27.	201 Sept. 26.	202	210	—16 .	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	3	Q	201	201	201	201	250	100
8⅛	4	5 June 15.	3½ Sept. 25.	3¼	3¾	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	SA	3½	3½	3½	3½	7	500
47⅞	19	26⅜ June 14.	18 Sept. 25.	19¾	23	— ⅞	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	19½	19¼	18	19	21	400
20¼	10⅜	25⅜ July 11.	16½ Aug. 28.	17	19	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,057,000	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	17½	17½	17	17½	18¼	1,200
17¾	10⅛	12⅞ Feb. 14.	8 Aug. 11.	8⅝	9	+ ⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	12¾	600
46⅞	23½	34 Feb. 14.	27 Sept. 23.	26	28	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	28	28¼	27	27	30¼	900
62½	29	43¼ May 22.	33⅞ Sept. 25.	35¼	35¾	+ 1¾	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	33½	35¾	33⅜	35¾	37¾	2,000
8	3¾	5⅝ June 21.	3 Sept. 25.	3¾	4	— ⅞	American Malt Corp.	100	5,640,700	.....	..	..	3½	3½	3	3⅛	4	1,062
48	28½	43⅝ July 22.	31¼ Mar. 8.	42	42¼	+ 5⅞	American Malt Corp. pf.	100	8,696,800	May 2, '11.	1	SA	38	42¾	38	42⅛	30⅜	1,345
104	61⅜	83¾ June 15.	56⅜ Sept. 25.	63½	63⅝	+ 3¾	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '11.	1	Q	59⅝	64¼	56⅝	63⅝	67⅞	244,400
112¾	98¼	108¼ June 15.	98¾ Sept. 27.	100	101	+ ⅛	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	99¼	101	98¾	100⅞	101⅞	2,400
90⅞	82	89½ July 19.	82 Sept. 26.	82	84	— 2½	Amer. Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Sept. 1, '11.	1¾	QQQQ	83¼	83¼	82	82	86⅞	200
102	95½	104 May 8.	95 Aug. 18.	100	..	..	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1½	Q	96	96	96	96	..	200
66	38	52½ Feb. 9.	23 Sept. 25.	115	116	+ 2½	American Steel Foundries.	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11.	1½	Q	26½	28½	25	28½	42	2,450
127½	111⅛	122½ Feb. 27.	112¼ Sept. 25.	115	116	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	114	116½	112¼	114⅝	113¼	1,200
124	111½	114½ Feb. 14.	111 Jan. 5.	114	116¾	+ 1⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	113⅜	116	113¾	116	115	240
143⅜	120⅜	153⅛ June 8.	131¼ Aug. 30.	133¼	133½	+ 1¼	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	275,915,500	July 15, '11.	2	Q	134¼	135⅝	132⅜	133½	138¼	18,250
99¾	90½	102 May 18.	87 Aug. 24.	96⅝	97	+ 4	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	78,689,100	Oct. 2, '11.	1½	Q	92	98¼	91	96½	92½	27,950
..	..	97¼ Sept. 29.	92½ Sept. 1.	95	98	+ 3¾	American Tobacco Co. pf., tr. rcts..	..	.....	.....	..	..	94	97¼	94	97¼	..	1,400
39½	25⅛	36½ Mar. 21.	27 Sept. 14.	28¾	29½	+ ¾	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	28½	29¼	27½	29¼	28¼	800
104	90⅛	96¼ June 15.	86¼ May 29.	87⅝	88	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	July 15, '11.	1¾	Q	87⅞	87½	87	87½	94	460
..	..	34½ Feb. 7.	24½ Sept. 26.	25⅞	26	..	American Writing Paper Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	..	SA	25	25	24½	25	..	458
54	33½	41¼ June 13.	29 Sept. 25.	32	32½	..	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	July 19, '11.	50c	Q	32	32½	29	32	40	5,200
124⅛	90⅜	116⅜ June 5.	93⅜ Sept. 27.	110⅜	110⅝	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	109,310,000	Sept. 1, '11.	1½	Q	102	103⅜	99⅞	102⅜	100½	103,600
104½	97	105⅞ June 12.	100⅞ Jan. 3.	102	103	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '11.	2½	SA	101½	102⅜	101½	102½	100½	2,300
137½	102½	132½ July 19.	117 Jan. 3.	120½	121½	+ 2⅛	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	$6,973,200	July 10, '11.	3	SA	118½	121¼	118	120⅜	112⅜	3,200
119⅛	100¼	109⅜ July 14.	93½ Sept. 29.	95	95⅛	— 1	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,304,800	Sept. 1, '11.	3	SA	95½	96½	93¼	95	106⅛	24,455
94	87¼	91 Jan. 4.	85½ Aug. 30.	86½	89	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '11.	2	SA	87	87½	87	87½	..	200
3½	2	2⅛ Jan. 27.	1¼ Aug. 25.	1⅞	2	+ ⅛	Batopilas Mining.	20	8,931,980	Dec.31,'07.	12½c	..	1½	2	1½	2	2⅜	1,900
34⅞	21	38⅛ Aug. 1.	26 Sept. 21.	27½	29⅛	+ ⅜	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	55	55½	54	55½	58½	1,550
65	49	66⅜ July 31.	54 Sept. 25.	53	55	..	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	72⅞	74⅜	72	74⅛	76⅝	12,360
82⅜	68½	84⅜ July 30.	72 Sept. 15.	73½	74¼	+ ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '11.	1¼	Q	130	131	130	130	135½	500
164½	125	145½ June 8.	129 Sept. 15.	130	135	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Oct. 2, '11.	1½	..	9	9	9	9	12	100
18⅛	8	10⅝ Feb. 15.	8¼ Aug. 15.	9	10	+ ½	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co..	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..						
202⅜	176¾	247 July 21.	195⅝ Jan. 3.	225¼	225½	— ⅞	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	179,999,400	Oct. 1, '11.	2½	Q	225¼	228½	223½	225½	194¼	49,068
48⅝	25¼	33⅝ Feb. 2.	18¼ Sept. 25.	21	21½	+ 1⅛	Central Leather Co.	100	39,574,100	.....	..	Q	19½	21¾	18⅜	21¼	34	5,820
109¼	99¼	105 Feb. 10.	91⅞ Sept. 25.	92	96	..	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,264,100	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	105	400
119	114⅞	120 Apr. 22.	118½ Mar. 8.	115	118	..	Central & South American Teleg.	100	10,000,000	July 8, '11.	1½	Q	113	113	113	113	..	50
92	65	86⅜ Feb. 8.	68⅝ Sept. 25.	71½	71⅞	+ 1	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Sept. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	70¾	72	68⅜	71½	70⅜	24,360
66⅝	23⅞	31½ May 23.	15 Aug. 28.	16	20	— 2	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10.	2	..	17	17	17	17	32	100
36⅞	19	25¼ June 5.	17¼ Sept. 14.	18½	19	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	45,076,800	.....	..	..	17½	18	17½	18	23⅝	2,580
64⅛	40	49¼ Feb. 6.	36 Sept. 14.	38	38½	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,354,800	.....	..	..	36	37⅝	36	37¾	46⅝	1,750
158⅜	113¾	133¼ Feb. 7.	106 Sept. 27.	108¾	109⅜	+ 2⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,200	Sept. 1, '11.	2½	SA	111⅛	111½	106	108⅞	122¼	144,380
172¼	143	155½ Feb. 6.	141 Sept. 14.	145	147	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	SA	144	144	144	144	148	150
182½	137¼	150⅝ June 12.	138¼ Sept. 1.	141¼	141⅝	+ 1¾	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	130,121,700	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	130½	141¾	138¼	141⅜	148⅛	2,850
5⅜	2⅜	3¾ Feb. 9.	1⅞ Sept. 30.	1¾	2½	— ⅛	Chicago Union Traction, tr. rcts.	..	8,523,000	.....	..	..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2¾	700
..	..	23¾ May 19.	16½ Sept. 25.	17¼	17⅞	..	Chino Copper	5	3,500,000	.....	..	..	17⅜	17⅜	16½	17½	..	25,150
92¼	61	96 Jan. 18.	48⅛ Sept. 15.	55	59	+ 1	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	47,056,300	Sept. 1, '10.	2	..	55½	56	55	56	72½	300
50	22½	36⅞ Feb. 6.	25 Sept. 23.	26	26½	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	A	25¾	26½	25	26	32	1,900
65¾	46	60 Jan. 18.	43 Sept. 23.	44	46	— 1	Colorado & Southern.	100	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '10.	2	A	43	43	43	43	56	100
83	70	82 Jan. 30.	70 Sept. 25.	70	75	— 3	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	70	70	70	70	72¾	100
81	70	75½ Mar. 2.	65 Sept. 25.	63	..	— 4¼	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	63	63	63	63	..	100
160⅝	122½	148½ June 6.	123¾ Sept. 25.	134	134½	+ 2½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	90,816,500	Sept. 15, '11.	1½	Q	131½	134	128¾	134	134	12,490
23¼	11¼	15¾ May 17.	10¾ Sept. 25.	11½	12	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	.....	..	..	11¾	11¾	10¾	11¾	15⅜	4,220
86⅜	70⅝	85 May 29.	75 Sept. 27.	74½	75½	..	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,818,600	July 15, '11.	1	Q	73½	75⅞	73	75	76½	1,460
90	90	96 Sept. 14.	88½ Jan. 19.	94½	96	+ 1	Cuban American Sugar Co. pf.	100	7,893,800	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	96	96	96	96	..	250
185	149¼	174⅞ June 8.	139½ Sept. 20.	160	161	+ 1½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,503,000	Sept. 20, '11.	2¼	Q	160	161½	150½	161½	166	300
620	490	560 June 5.	500 Sept. 25.	500	540	— 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	30,277,000	July 20, '11.	2½	Q	510	510	505	505	525	220
52	23¼	35 Feb. 15.	21½ Sept. 14.	22	22⅝	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	22¾	22¾	22	22½	31¼	1,800
84	62⅜	74 Feb. 21.	44 Sept. 14.	47	47⅛	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,773,600	Jan. 15, '11.	2½	Q	47	47	45½	47	73	3,080
36⅝	25¼	38¼ Mar. 1.	29 Sept. 26.	31	31½	+ 1½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,784,600	July 31, '11.	½	Q	30	31½	29	31½	29½	3,910
18⅜	10	15⅜ Mar. 30.	9¼ Sept. 1.	9	11	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	11¼	300
34⅝	17	30⅛ Mar. 30.	19¼ Sept. 27.	19½	21	— ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	22¼	100
34⅝	19½	38⅜ July 1.	27½ Jan. 11.	30	30¼	— ⅞	**Erie**	100	112,378,000	.....	..	..	30⅝	31⅝	29⅝	30⅛	27	55,200
52⅜	35	61¼ July 1.	45⅜ Jan. 12.	49¼	49⅞	— ¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,802,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	50½	50½	48⅜	49⅜	45¼	7,600
42	26¼	49¾ July 1.	35 Jan. 9.	41	42	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	41½	41½	39¼	41	35	1,400
66	12	36 Feb. 16.	15 Sept. 23.	15¼	25	+ ¼	**Federal Mining & Smelting.**	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09.	1½	..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	20	100
160⅞	134	168⅜ May 29.	142 Sept. 27.	149¼	149⅝	+ 4½	**General Electric Co.**	100	77,191,700	July 15, '11.	2	Q	144¼	150½	142½	149½	145⅞	11,900
..	..	51⅜ Aug. 4.	31⅛ Sept. 27.	38½	41⅜	— ⅛	General Motors.	100	14,487,900	.....	..	..	38½	38½	37⅜	38¾	..	640
..	..	86⅝ Aug. 5.	75 Sept. 26.	75½	78¼	— 3½	General Motors pf.	100	12,606,700	Oct. 2, '11.	3½	SA	75¼	78¾	75	76¾	..	635
9¼	7⅝	1⅞ Jan. 5.	1 Sept. 25.	1¼	1⅝	+ ¼	Goldfield Consol. Mines.	10	35,591,480	July 31, '11.	50c	Q	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1½	8¼	25,350
143⅞	118	140 June 8.	119 Sept. 25.	123	123½	+ 1	Great Northern pf.	100	209,981,900	Aug. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	122	124¼	119	123	127¼	37,100
80½	45	63¾ Feb. 2.	43½ Sept. 22.	46½	47	+ 1⅝	Gt. Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	...	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11.	50c	..	44	46⅜	43¾	46⅜	50½	4,750
89	81	85¾ Mar. 20.	81¼ Sept. 27.	80	87	— ¾	**Homestake Mining.**	100	21,840,000	Sep. 25, '11.	50c	M	82¼	82¼	81¾	81¾	86½	320
147	124	147 July 31.	132 Jan. 3.	134½	135½	— 1	**Illinois Central.**	100	109,291,800	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	SA	135	136	133	135	132	1,410
25½	14¼	20⅜ Feb. 10.	13½ Sept. 22.	14¼	14⅝	— ⅜	Interborough-Met., vot. tr. cfs.	100	60,419,500	.....	..	..	12½	14¼	13¼	14	21⅛	6,300
6⅝	4½	5⅝ July 19.	3⅝ Sept. 25.	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,900	.....	..	..	40¾	42⅜	39¾	42⅜	57	5,100
123⅞	83⅞	120⅝ May 5.	99⅝ Sept. 20.	101¼	102⅛	+ ⅜	International Harvester.	100	79,999,700	July 15, '11.	1½	Q	100½	102¼	99¾	102⅜	99	4,600
125	117	128¼ May 4.	115 Sept. 22.	115½	119	+ ¾	International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	115½	117	115¼	115¼	121¾	300
16	9	13¾ Jan. 31.	9 Sept. 9.	9½	9¾	+ ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	9½	10⅜	9½	9½	12⅜	1,940
61½	41½	56⅜ Jan. 16.	44⅜ May 15.	46½	47	— 1¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 15, '11.	½	Q	46	47	45¾	46⅞	51½	1,900
54⅜	36⅜	44 Feb. 8.	27 Sept. 27.	28½	29	— ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	..	29	30	27	28½	41½	2,100
90¾	78½	90½ June 12.	80½ Sept. 27.	87	88	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Aug. 1, '11.	1½	Q	81	82	80½	82	83⅞	400
30	15	22 Sept. 7.	15 May 12	18	19	..	Iowa Central.	100	8,524,400	.....	..	..	18¾	18¾	18	18	16¾	200
54¼	25	42 Sept. 7.	28 Apr. 24.	37	39	+ ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,700	May 1, '00.	1½	..	38½	38½	38½	38½	32	100
44¼	23	37⅜ June 13.	25¼ Sept. 25.	26	27	— 1	**Kansas City Southern.**	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	26½	27	25¼	26	29¼	1,000
71	58	69¾ June 13.	61½ Sept. 25.	61	69	+ 2½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	July 15, '11.	1	Q	62	63⅞	61½	63¼	64	600
116½	93¾	114⅛ Jan. 20.	101¼ Sept. 25.	102¼	102⅜	+ ¼	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	9,500,000	Sept. 15, '11.	1¾	Q	101½	102⅜	101⅛	102⅛	100¼	1,100
23⅜	15	16⅜ June 16.	10 Sept. 25.	10	13	— 2½	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	..	200
186	173¼	181⅛ Feb. 3.	151 Sept. 14.	158	158½	+ 2	Lehigh Valley.	50	60,501,700	July 15, '11.	5	SA	156	162½	152⅝	158	..	133,500
159⅜	131½	156½ July 19.	136½ Sept. 14.	140⅜	141	+ 1⅞	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 10, '11.	3½	SA	139	141⅜	138	140⅞	144⅞	7,600
98	79	95 Feb. 2.	82 Sept. 15.	81¾	84	— ¼	**Mackay Companies.**	100	41,580,400	Oct. 2, '11.	1¼	Q	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	92	100
146	123	142½ July 19.	131¼ Sept. 22.	132	135½	+ ¾	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	100	55,695,100	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	131¼	132	131¼	132	143½	250
..	..	87 June 26.	70 Apr. 28.	74½	75½	— 1½	May Dept. Stores.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	75⅝	75⅝	74	75	..	600
..	..	113¼ July 6.	107¾ Sept. 21.	106	110	+ 1½	May Dept. Stores pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	109	109	109	109	..	100
24⅝	12⅝	19¼ June 17

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY

Wall Street corner Nassav

Member N. Y. Clearing House

Authorized to act as Executor under Wills, Administrator, Guardian.

Trustee for Individuals, Corporations and Municipalities. Fiscal Agent.

Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receiver, Assignee or Committee.

Temporary Offices

113 BROADWAY

THE Standard Trust Company of New York.

25 Broad Street, New York. Capital $1,000,000. Acts as

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, AGENT, RECEIVER, TRANSFER AGENT, REGISTRAR, FISCAL AGENT.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

William C. Lane, President.

Frank K. Sturgis, William C. Cox, Vice Presidents.

E. M. F. Miller, Treasurer. C. M. Billings, Secretary.

E. Brainerd Bulkley, Asst. Secretaries. Zelah Van Loan,

Member N. Y. Clearing House.

LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

TEMPLE BAR, 44 COURT ST

BROOKLYN

The Washington Trust Co

of the City of New York.

253 BROADWAY.

Allows Interest on Deposits. Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK

28 Nassau Street, New York. Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N.Y. London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.

Capital and Surplus.....$23,000,000

Deposits 163,000,000

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

New York

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $6,000,000.

Personal and Business Accounts Invited

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY

of the City of New York

49 Wall Street

Transacts banking and trust business

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY issued under the Protective Agreement, dated September 17, 1908, for First Preference Income Bonds of CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY:

Upon presentation at the office of Metropolitan Trust Company, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, on and after October 18, 1911, the holders of the above-described certificates will receive the sum of $50 per bond for each bond of the par value of $1,000 represented by such certificates, after collection thereof by the Committee under said Protective Agreement, and being the amount of interest ascertained and declared by the Railway Company as payable Oct. 2, 1911, on Metropolitan First Preference Income Bond of said par value for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and which payment will be stamped on said certificates of deposit.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the above agreement, holders of certificates of deposit of Metropolitan Trust Company are required to make to it, as depositary for the account of the Committee, an additional payment in the sum of $5 for each bond represented by said certificates. Such payment is required to be made on October 16th, 1911, and at the time of payment the certificates of deposit must be presented in order that proper notation may be made thereon.

Holders of certificates of deposit, instead of presenting same on October 16th, 1911, or thereafter, may present same on and after October 3, 1911, and there will be deducted from the aforesaid sum of $50, payable as interest upon each certificate, the sum of $5 hereby called and required to be paid thereon, and such holders will be paid the balance of $45, hereupon the payment of interest as aforesaid and receipt of the sum called will be duly noted on said certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit may present same to the Savannah Trust Company, Savannah, Georgia, which will act as Agent for said Metropolitan Trust Company for the above purposes.

Dated New York, September 26, 1911.

R. WALTER LEVY, Chairman.

JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.

52 William St., N. Y.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, issued under the Protective Agreement, dated September 6, 1907, for Second Preference Income Bonds of CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY:

Upon presentation at the office of Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after October 3, 1911, the holders of the above-described certificates will receive the sum of $50 per bond for each bond of the par value of $1,000 represented by such certificates after collection thereof by the Committee under said Protective Agreement, and being the amount of interest ascertained and declared by the Railway Company as payable Oct. 2, 1911, on each Second Preference Income Bond of said par value for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

The payments made will be stamped on the certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit may present the same to Savannah Trust Company, Savannah, Georgia, which will act as Agent for the Central Trust Company for the above purposes.

Dated New York, September 26, 1911.

CHARLES ALTSCHUL, Chairman.

JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.

52 William St., N. Y.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, issued under the Protective Agreement, dated September 6, 1907, for Third Preference Income Bonds of CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY:

Upon presentation at the office of Manhattan Trust Company, No. 113 Broadway, New York City, on and after October 3, 1911, holders of the above-described certificates will receive the sum of $14.58 per bond for each bond of the par value of $1,000, represented by such certificates, after collection thereof by the Committee under said Protective Agreement, (being $14.58 on each Third Preference Income Bond of said par value stated by the Railway Company to have been ascertained and declared payable as interest for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.) The Committee has filed an appropriate notice that its collection of said sum shall be without prejudice to its right and demand to collect the balance of the interest due and payable for said fiscal year, and the Committee will in due course take the necessary action for the recovery thereof.

The payments made will be stamped on the certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit may present the same to Savannah Trust Company, Savannah, Georgia, which will act as Agent for the Manhattan Trust Company for the above purposes.

Dated New York, September 26, 1911.

CHARLES ALTSCHUL, Chairman.

JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.

52 William St., N. Y.

All kinds of life and endowment insurance in the best company. Write to W. J. Madden, Equitable Life Building, 32 Liberty.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ‡Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 30, 1911. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s..	$1,302,000	2½s	S	M. & S.	97	99
Am. Cities Co..	V	V	V	V	22	24
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	76	80
Am. Gas & El...	2,500,000	V	V	V	55	56
Do preferred	1,537,500	V	V	V	43½	44½
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,593,800	..	..	.....	74	77
Do 6% cum.pf.	2,798,100	1½	Q	July 1, 11	80	81
Appalach Pow.	V	V	V	V	20	23
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	..	70
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do preferred	825,000	..	..	.....	56	..
Do 1st 6s, '31	1,795,000	3	S	M. & N.	84	90
Aub'n & Syr. E. R.R.tax ex.5s	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	101
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	94
Aug. R. & E. 5s, '40	V	V	V	V	100	..
Aur., El. & Chi.	3,100,000	¾	Q	Apr 10, 11	40	43
Do preferred.	3,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 10, 11	85	87
Do 1st 5s, '41	3,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	101
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46 (tax ex., N.Y.)	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97¼
Benton Har.-St. Jo. 1st 5s..	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	..
Bing'mt'n 5s,'31	V	V	V	V	99	100
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s	3,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock..	900,000	V	S	V	15	..
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	J. & J.	50	60
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	V	V	120	140
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	V	V	V	99	99½
B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s,'24	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
B., B. & W. E gen. 5s, 1933.	121,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
B'klyn C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	160	165
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	V	103½	104½
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	..
B. & Lac. Tr. 5s	V	V	V	V	87	92
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & L.E. Trac. 5s, '36..	7,005,000	2½	S	M. & N.	66	69
B. & N. Falls El. L.& P.1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103½	105
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 11	124⅝	128
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110⅝	111½
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Charleston Con. R.,G.& E.($50)	1,500,000	2	S	V	35	50
Do con 5s, '99.	1,734,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.....	766,000	2½	S	M. & S.	103	104
Chattan'ga Rys 1st 5s, '56.....	V	V	V	V	93	95½
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E. 1st 5s...	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz' L,H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	..
Clev. El.R.5s,'13	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Cleveland Ry. 1st 5s, '31.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Columbia Ry. G. & El. 1st s.f.5s	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
Col., Nwk. & Z. 5s, '24.....	1,250,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red m'ble..	10,782,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101	102½
Do unstamp..	1,709,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101	..
C. P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	15	..
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 11	100	110
Coney Isl. & B.	2,983,900	5	Q	Feb., 1907	50	75
Do 1st con 4s	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	83
Con. Gas,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	87
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 11	74	75½
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	104
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s	6,388,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Dallas Electric Corp. 1st 5s..	V	V	V	V	92	94
Detroit & Flint 5s, '21.....	V	V	V	V	90	93½
Dry D., E. B. & B. 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, '31	1,103,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	..
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	..	85
D'th S. Ry.1st5s	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	101½
E. Liverpool L. & Tr. 5s, 1925.	V	V	V	V	..	68
Economy L.&P., 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	..
Eighth Av.R.R.	1,000,000	V	V	V	290	..
Elmira, W., L. & R. R. con. 5s.	V	V	V	V	92	95
El Paso El.5s,'32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	99
Emp. Dist.El.Co	1,756,500	V	V	V	50	80
Do preferred	501,100	V	V	V	79	81
Do 5s.....	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	76½	78½
42d St. & Gr.St.	748,000	12½	N	V	200	..
42d St., M. & St. N.Av.1st 6s,'10	1,200,000	V	V	V	98	100
Do inc.6s,1915	1,600,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	85	90
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	9,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82½	84
Hamburg Ry. 5s	V	V	V	V	..	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Hud. Tunnels: Hud. & Man..	39,994,890	..	..	.....	12	14
Do 4½s of '57..	64,379,000	2¼	S	F. & A.	73	77
Hud. Cos. pf.	5,242,151	..	..	.....	45	53
Hyd. Power 6s.	V	3	S	J. & J.	101	102
Int. Ry.of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103½	104½
Do deb. 6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104	105
L.&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
B.&L.Div.1st3s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B & N F Dist5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103½	105
Int. Trac. 4s,'49 receipts flat...	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	69	69½
Jer. Central Tr. 5s, '54	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	92
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74½	75½
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	..
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	16	17
Do preferred	9,407,500	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	39	40½
Do 1st l.r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & S.	92	94
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	106½	107
K. C. Ely. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	80
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	85
K.C. Met. St.Ry cn.ex.1st 5s,'13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94
Knoxv.R. & L.5s	V	V	V	V	94	97
Knoxv. Trac. 5s	824,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
Leavenw'th L., H. & P. 5s....	V	V	V	V	90	91½
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33.	1,972,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104½	..
Lockp't L., H. & P. 5s, '38..	V	V	V	V	91	95
L. R., H. S. & W. 4s, '39....	V	V	V	V	84	85
Los A.G. & E.5s	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Met. Elec.(Reading) 1st 5s, '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Met. St. Ry....	V	V	V	V	4	8
Milw'k'e Gen. El. 1st con 5s, '33.	5,486,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	101
Mobile El.5s,'46	V	V	V	V	102½	89
Nash. R.& El 5s	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do stock.....	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 11	70	71

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 30, 1911. Bid.	Asked.
Do deb. 6s,'37	3,651,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Portl'd G.& C.5s	3,207,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1944...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
St. Paul G. Lt. gen. 5s, 1944..	3,439,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97¾	98½
Scranton Gas & Wat. 1st 5s,'23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103½
Do deb. 5s,'35	600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Do deb.'5s, 39	550,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
S. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	129	130
Do 1st 5s.....	11,717,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	98½
Sp'brook Wat.5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104	105
Standard (N.Y.)	5,000,000	¾	S	Dec 31, 06	60	..
Do preferred	4,235,700	V	V	V	95	..
Do 1st 5s,1930	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	105½
Syrac. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Syrac. L. & P. col. tr. 5s.g.,'54	5,452,500	2½	S	J. & D.	80	81¼
Syracuse Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51...	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
U. G. I. stock...	V	2	Q	Oct. 14, 11	x84	x84¾
Washington G., ($20)	2,600,000	V	V	V	86½	87½
Do 5s, 1960..	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	109¼	110½
West. N.Y.Wat.	5,000,000	V	V	V	..	8
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 1st 5s,'53	V	V	V	V	101½	102½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 30, 1911. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50).....	4,495,000	1	Q	Aug 15,11	43	47
Do pf ($50)..	4,495,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	51	52½
Amer. Chicle....	6,000,000	‡2	M	Sep 20, 11	215	230
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	V	101	103
Am. Graphop'e.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	4	..
Do preferred	1,500,000	..	..	.....	25½	28
Am. Malting 6s	3,078,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	101
Am. Screw.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 11	..	165
Am. Typefd....	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 16, 11	46	54
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 16, 11	95	100
Do deb. 6s,'39	V	V	V	V	99	100
Am. Un. Telph. (H'g'g) 5s, '57	1,244,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 10	17½	10
Am. Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2½
Ast. V'neer Mls. & Dock 6s, '41	500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Atl. Port. Cem. 1st 6s, '25....	V	V	V	V	101	..
Do stock....	.....	..	..	.....	70	80
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	V	100	102
Bald. Loco. pf..	V	V	V	V	102½	103
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36..	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	92
Biograph Co....	2,000,000	1	M	Aug, 1911	100	120
Bliss, E.W., Co.	V	V	V	V	80	87
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	120	127
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s of '34.	387,000	2½	S	J. & J.	73	80
Do 5s of '36..	780,000	2½	Q	J. & J.	45	55
Do preferred	2,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 11	7	10
Bord. C. Milk...	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,11	119	121½
Do preferred	7,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 15,11	105	107
Case Th. Mach. 1st 5s.....	2,600,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	100
Celluloid	6,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 11	132	135
Cen. Un. Telph.	5,450,927	1	Q	Apr., 1898	42	45½
Col. Graphop. 1st 5s, 1922	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	97	98
Colo. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. 5s..	30,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Col. Gas & El. Co. 5s, 1926....	5,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Col. Ind. Co. 5s, 1934	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Comstock Tunnel 5s, 1926.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Consol. Coal of Md. 5s, 1950..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	98
Consol. Rubber Tire 6s, 1913..	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	100
Cramp & Sons 1st 6s, 1916....	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102
Crex Carpet 6s, 1925	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102
Cuban-Am. Sug. 1st 6s, 1918..	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102
Cuban Dock & Wh. 1st 6s, 1952.	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102
Cuban Ports 1st 6s, 1952.....	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102
Cuban Trans. 1st 6s, 1946....	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102
Cuban Tob. 1st 6s, 1944.....	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102
Cudahy Pkg. 5s, 1923	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Cumb. T. & T. 5s, 1923.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Cuyah'a Tel. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	90¼
Dodge Mf.Co.pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July, 1911	97	100
Du Pont de N.P.	V	V	V	V	138	145
Empire St. & L.	1,254,770	..	..	.....	5	15
Do preferred	2,500,000	1	S	July 1, 11	40	50
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	..	..	.....	70	71¼
Hav. Tobacco..	30,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Hav. Tob. pf...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	5	12
Houston Oil cfs.	V	V	V	V	8¾	9
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	72	73
Int. Nickel.....	11,582,626	2½	S	Sep. 1, 11	240	250
Do preferred	8,912,626	1½	Q	Aug 1, 11	99	100
Do 5s, '32.....	8,475,000	2½	S		98½	100
Internat. Salt..	18,231,390	..	..	Dec. 1, 06	1	2
Do 1st 5s....	3,999,900	2½	S	A. & O.	49	51
Internat. Silver	685,362	..	..	.....	80	90
Do preferred	6,028,587	‡2	Q	Oct. '2, 11	115	120
Do 1st 6s, '48.	3,329,000	3	S	J. & D.	111	112
Do deb. 6s,'33	1,867,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	V	V	V	66	67
Kan.C.HomeTel.	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	109	111
Do 5s, '23....	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	90
Kan. C. L. Dist. Tel. 5s, '25....	1,199,500	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	87½	88
K. C. Stock'y'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 11	97½	98¼
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Kinloch Tel.(St. Louis) 6s, '28	2,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	103¾	104¾
Lake Sup. Corp.	V	V	V	V	21	23
Lan. Monotype.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 11	89½	90
Mergenth. Lino.	12,797,200	‡3	Q	Sep 30, 11	224	225
Mo. & Kan. Tel.	13,627,700	1½	Q	Nov 5, 06	38	43
N. Eng. T. & T. deb. 4s, '15....	V	V	V	V	101	102
Do deb. 4s,'30	V	V	V	V	92½	94½
Do deb. 5s,'19	V	V	V	V	102½	103½
O'Gara Coal 5s.	2,780,000	2½	S	M. & S.	73½	74½
Otis Elevator..	6,375,300	1½	Q	Apr 15, 11	67½	69
Do pf.....	6,310,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 11	95	100
Paint Cr. coil.5s	2,903,000	2½	S	J. & J.	50	52½
Poc. Con. Coll. inc. 5s of '57.	3,187,300	2½	S	J. & J.	82	84
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	3	Q	Aug 15,11	402	410
Do preferred.	2,250,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 11	135	136
Producers' Oil.	3,000,000	1.50	Q	Sep 30, 11	80	100
Do conv. 6s..	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	95
Rice-Stix Dry Goods pf.....	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 11	110	113
Rogers-Brown..	V	V	V	V	94½	95½
Royal Bak. P..	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 11	103	108
Do 6% cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 11	105	108

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 30, 1911. Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 6s....	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	103	105
Do 5s of '19.	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98½
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	10	Q	Mar 15,11	700	800
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,485,800	1	Q	Jul 26, 11	42½	43½
Con. Cot. Duck.	V	V	V	V	2	4
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	15	18
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3¾
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	Q	Dec., 1909	20	27
Do deb. 4s...	2,850,000	3	A	J. & J.	40	43½
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	8,595,200	..	..	.....	10	12
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 1st 5s, '31.....	2,202,500	2½	S	A. & O.	31½	37
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1½	Q	July 1, 11	92	94
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 11	103	106
Cudahy Pkg. 5s	4,525,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Cumb. T. & T.	19,680,150	2	Q	Apr. 1, 11	150	152
Cuyah'a Tel. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	90¼
Dodge Mf.Co.pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July, 1911	97	100
Du Pont de N.P.	V	V	V	V	138	145
Empire St. & L.	1,254,770	..	..	.....	5	15
Do preferred	2,500,000	1	S	July 1, 11	40	50
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	..	..	.....	70	71¼
Hav. Tobacco..	30,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Hav. Tob. pf...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	5	12
Houston Oil cfs.	V	V	V	V	8¾	9
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	72	73
Int. Nickel.....	11,582,626	2½	S	Sep. 1, 11	240	250
Do preferred	8,912,626	1½	Q	Aug 1, 11	99	100
Do 5s, '32.....	8,475,000	2½	S		98½	100
Internat. Salt..	18,231,390	..	..	Dec. 1, 06	1	2
Do 1st 5s....	3,999,900	2½	S	A. & O.	49	51
Internat. Silver	685,362	..	..	.....	80	90
Do preferred	6,028,587	‡2	Q	Oct. '2, 11	115	120
Do 1st 6s, '48.	3,329,000	3	S	J. & D.	111	112
Do deb. 6s,'33	1,867,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	V	V	V	66	67
Kan.C.HomeTel.	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	109	111
Do 5s, '23....	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	90
Kan. C. L. Dist. Tel. 5s, '25....	1,199,500	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	87½	88
K. C. Stock'y'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 11	97½	98¼
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Kinloch Tel.(St. Louis) 6s, '28	2,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	103¾	104¾
Lake Sup. Corp.	V	V	V	V	21	23
Lan. Monotype.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 11	89½	90
Mergenth. Lino.	12,797,200	‡3	Q	Sep 30, 11	224	225
Mo. & Kan. Tel.	13,627,700	1½	Q	Nov 5, 06	38	43
N. Eng. T. & T. deb. 4s, '15....	V	V	V	V	101	102
Do deb. 4s,'30	V	V	V	V	92½	94½
Do deb. 5s,'19	V	V	V	V	102½	103½
O'Gara Coal 5s.	2,780,000	2½	S	M. & S.	73½	74½
Otis Elevator..	6,375,300	1½	Q	Apr 15, 11	67½	69
Do pf.....	6,310,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 11	95	100
Paint Cr. coil.5s	2,903,000	2½	S	J. & J.	50	52½
Poc. Con. Coll. inc. 5s of '57.	3,187,300	2½	S	J. & J.	82	84
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	3	Q	Aug 15,11	402	410
Do preferred.	2,250,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 11	135	136
Producers' Oil.	3,000,000	1.50	Q	Sep 30, 11	80	100
Do conv. 6s..	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	95
Rice-Stix Dry Goods pf.....	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 11	110	113
Rogers-Brown..	V	V	V	V	94½	95½
Royal Bak. P..	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 11	103	108
Do 6% cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 11	105	108

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 30, 1911. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.....	$300,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 11	175	182
America .....

FOURTH NATIONAL'S HOPEFUL OPINION

Bank's Letter Says Only Corporation Uncertainty Holds Things Back.

OFFICIALS COULD HELP

Government Officers, It Says, Could Relieve Tension and Save Great Public Loss in Money by Reassuring Statement.

The Fourth National Bank, in its October circular, says that business conditions in the United States are on such a strong basis that only reassurance of business men by the Government that there is not to be an attack upon general corporation business is needed to start industry going and bring about the normal prosperity for this time of year. The circular says:

"No public question in years has excited greater interest among investors generally than the prevailing discussion as to the attitude of the Federal Government toward the great industrial combinations of the United States. The fact that the Federal authorities are now conducting an investigation into the management, the activities, and the scope of the principal combinations has given rise to much uneasiness lest some general crusade should be attempted in response to the clamor for such sensations. It would seem as if these fears were baseless, inasmuch as President Taft and other Administration officers have repeatedly stated that honestly managed corporations which were not seeking to restrain trade or otherwise violate the law have nothing to fear from such investigations. The public mind is at the moment, however, in a state of unrest, and it is of the highest importance that the Government officers should do what is in their power to relieve the tension that is everywhere felt. This should be done in no uncertain way, for the prevailing suspense is costing the people of the United States an incalculable sum in retarding business enterprises and making it difficult for business men to engage in new commitments.

"Were it not for this uncertainty there is reason to believe that general business would compare favorably with what is often seen at this season of the year. As a result of the thorough readjustment that has taken place in many lines of business, the general mercantile position is unusually strong. There is no tendency toward undue speculation in any quarter. There has been a movement started in some industries for a reduction of wages, but it is not likely that this will become at all extensive unless business reaction should reach a point where very general lowering of dividends would be necessary. Resumption of activity at many of the large mills in New England shows that the textile industry is fast getting into better shape and that there is likely to be a decided improvement from now on. In this connection the very sharp decline in the price of cotton has had decided influence, and it seems clear that our exports of manufactured goods will be much larger as the result of this movement. The Government figures on the foreign trade for the last eight completed months show that we have at this time an export balance in our favor of $252,000,000, as against an import balance of $1,044,000 for the same months last year.

"In view of the pessimism which now prevails in many quarters, it ought to be recalled that the United States is gradually getting itself into a very strong financial position. There are now no heavy issues of new securities to provide for. Recent compilations show that the output of securities has been checked for the time being, and that there is no disposition to press fresh offerings except in cases where there is an apparent demand for them. In this respect the New York market is in a much stronger position than are some of the European markets, which are at the moment a good deal embarrassed by the heavy engagements that have been contracted for. The demand for high-grade bonds on this side is improving, and the developments of the last few days indicate rather clearly that the public is evincing a disposition to take up bonds, even if it will not become heavily interested in stocks. The rejection of the Canadian reciprocity treaty was unexpected in many quarters, but no unsettlement has resulted from it. The railroads have pursued such a conservative policy with respect to new equipment purchases that there would seem to be some basis for the expectation that buying orders from this source will become before long a distinct factor making for improvement in the steel and iron industry. When this buying begins on a large scale there will be renewed activity at many of the plants that are now operating on reduced schedules."

THIEVES GET HER JEWELS.

Bank Cashier's Wife Says Her Home Was Robbed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Canfield, wife of Charles H. Canfield, cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, reported to the police of this city yesterday that her home, at 1,166 Broad Street, had been robbed of jewelry valued at about $300. Mr. Canfield left for Bermuda on Saturday, and the only persons occupying the house are Mrs. Canfield, her daughter Gertrude, 15 years old, and a friend of the family.

There was much mystery about the theft, as Mrs. Canfield reported the facts to the police. She declared that she had been in the house on Saturday afternoon until about 4 o'clock, when she went shopping and left her daughter and a girl friend, about her own age, in charge of the house.

Mrs. Canfield said that she did not discover that anything was amiss until she was about to retire at midnight on Saturday. Then she noticed that her jewel case had been looted. She went to her daughter's room and discovered that the same thing had occurred there. Mrs. Canfield, when questioned by the police, stated that no doors or windows of the house showed any evidence of having been forced and was at a loss to explain how the house could have been robbed.

Detective Sergt. Cordano, who was detailed on the case, went to the house and questioned Mrs. Canfield's daughter, and learned that two well-dressed young men called at the house while Mrs. Canfield was away on Saturday afternoon and inquired about a room that had been for let. While the girl was showing the room to the strangers the doorbell rang, and she answered it, only to find that a man and a woman wished to inquire about the same room. They were dismissed, and when the girl went upstairs again the young men agreed to take the room, and said they would call in the evening. That was the last seen of them. A description of the men was furnished to the police.

TOMKINS WANTS TO BE HEARD

Dock Commissioner Thinks the City Club Wrong About Elevated Freight Line.

Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins sent to President Charles S. Strong of the City Club yesterday a letter, in which he takes exception to some of the conclusions reached by the club's sub-committee in regard to the removal of the tracks in Eleventh Avenue and the construction of an elevated freight railway. The club is opposed to the Dock Department's proposal, and Mr. Tomkins suggests that a public discussion be held at the City Club in which he may participate before the club finally commits itself to the sub-committee's report.

The Commissioner says that so long as the influence of the New Jersey railroads could be exerted to delay the construction of an elevated road which would give the New York Central a preponderate advantage it was in accord with their business interests to so act, but that once the enterprise is assured it will be necessary for these roads to make use of the elevated freight railway. This opportunity, he believes, should be reserved for them.

"I have never contemplated a policy of force which would deprive the railroad companies of their water-front leases," Mr. Tomkins wrote. "It is my desire, through the instrumentality of an elevated railroad, to create conditions which would induce them, as a matter of self-interest, to move their terminals from the waterside to the landside, thus terminating congestion and allowing for indefinite expansion.

"The remedial suggestions of the committee are, in my judgment, undesirable, as they will tend to confirm the New York Central in a monopoly which it will be difficult to shake off. The simplest way to control the marginal water front in New York is to follow the example of New Orleans, San Francisco, Montreal, and Continental seaports generally, making the marginal railroad a public highway available for all railroads on equal terms.

"If the franchise for an elevated railroad shall be vested in the Central instead of the city its first rights in the structure would tend to deter other roads from using it, and this would defeat the prime objects of the Dock Department, namely, the release of water-front commerce and the creation of a general west side terminal."

HIS BRIDE ONLY 15.

Eugene Kovats, Arrested on Her Mother's Complaint, Has Court's Sympathy.

Eugene Kovats, a Hungarian living at 430 East Seventy-second Street, was married on Saturday afternoon and arrested on Saturday night on complaint of the mother of his bride. It was alleged the bride, Miss Lizzie Sinnon, is only 15 years old, and as the marriage was performed without the consent of her mother, Mrs. Annie Wahl of 360 East Seventy-second Street, Kovats was brought before a Magistrate on the charge of abduction.

After the marriage ceremony Kovats went to the home of his mother-in-law and invited her to a wedding supper which was being prepared at his home. Instead of going to the supper, Mrs. Wahl went to the police station and had Kovats arrested.

The 15-year-old bride told the probation officer at the Yorkville Court that she had left her mother's home and gone to live with a friend because she feared a marriage between her mother and Kovats was to be arranged. This Magistrate Butts thought a mitigating circumstance. Kovats was held in $500 bail.

"It looks as if the defendant acted in an honorable manner," said the Magistrate. "I will have the District Attorney informed of the facts in this case."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM—East and West; earnings and expenses for the month and period ending Aug. 31, 1911, as compared with previous year—

Lines East.		Decrease.
Gross op. rev.	$20,621,931	$547,134
Gross op. ex., (incl. tax accrued)	15,098,790	191,601
Net op. rev.	5,523,140	355,442
Lines West.		
Gross op. rev.	10,402,138	554,817
Gross op. ex., (incl. tax accrued)	7,080,142	423,428
Net op. rev.	3,321,996	131,389
Lines East and West.		
Gross op. rev.	31,024,069	1,101,952
Gross op. ex., (incl. tax accrued)	22,178,932	615,120
Net op. rev.	8,845,137	486,831
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1911—		
Lines East.		
Gross op. rev.	146,891,880	3,834,253
Gross op. ex., (incl. tax accrued)	116,048,329	294,177
Net op. rev.	30,843,550	3,540,075
Lines West.		
Gross op. rev.	69,043,807	5,676,566
Gross op. ex., (incl. tax accrued)	52,813,902	*4,781,470
Net op. rev.	16,829,904	*895,095
Lines East and West		
Gross op. rev.	216,535,687	*9,510,819
Gross op. ex., (incl. tax accrued)	168,862,232	5,075,648
Net op. rev.	47,673,454	*4,435,171

PENNSYLVANIA CO.—

Rail operations:		
Freight ravenue	3,740,496	393,750
Passenger revenue	863,855	3,104
Express, mail and other transportation revenue	339,580	*29,071
Non-transportation rev.	26,529	*709
Total operating rev.	4,970,462	367,073
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and str.	592,901	93,923
Maintenance of equip.	778,293	*6,830
Traffic expenses	77,488	2,251
Transportation expenses	1,514,048	12,397
General expenses	84,748	*3,398
Operating expenses	3,047,482	207,343
One-twelfth of annual taxes	170,597	*3,023
Oper. exp., incl. taxes.	3,218,079	204,319
Net operating revenue.	1,752,382	162,753
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	63,317	*4,678
Total expenses	63,987	*1,374
Net income or deficit.	670	$3,304
†Operating income	1,151,711	159,449

§Decreased deficit. ‡Deficit. *Increase.

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1911:		
Rail. ops., frt. rev.	23,625,685	4,185,915
Passenger revenue	5,528,619	*235,199
Exp., m. & oth. tr. rev.	2,695,727	*100,985
Non-trans. rev	188,722	*5,551
Total op. revs	32,038,755	3,844,177
Expenses:		
Main. way & st.	3,677,028	1,366,285
Main. equip	5,663,551	559,958
Traffic exp	591,515	7,064
Trans. exp	11,360,123	859,429
General exp	700,079	*33,661
Op. exp., 1-12 an. taxes.	21,992,308	2,749,176
Op. exp., incl. taxes	1,443,416	*150,621
Net op. rev.	23,435,785	2,598,555
Outside ops	8,602,970	1,245,622
Total rev	469,310	*45,465
Total exp	502,022	*39,826
Net inc. or deficit	†32,712	§5,638
†Op. income	8,570,257	1,239,983

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for August—

Rail Operations:		
Freight revenue	9,630,297	477,746
Passenger revenue	3,317,363	*76,933
Express, mail, and other transportation revenue	706,085	4,309
Non-transportation rev.	100,922	*19,777
Total operating revs.	13,763,668	385,345
Expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structures	1,843,715	432,754
Maintenance of equipment	2,572,750	*209,770
Traffic expenses	178,870	46,341
Transportation expenses	4,831,042	42,091
General expenses	335,271	*17,868
Operating expenses	9,456,650	203,549
One-twelfth of annual taxes	605,931	*131,477
Operating expenses including taxes	10,062,581	162,071
Net operating revenue	3,701,087	223,274
Outside operations:		
Total revenue	471,866	85,269
Total expenses	615,272	23,788
Net income or deficit	†143,405	*$59,057
†Operating income	3,557,681	282,332

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1911.

Rail operations.		Decrease.
Freight revenue	73,152,259	4,520,234
Passenger revenue	21,832,850	*580,725
Express, mail, and other transportation rev.	6,029,344	*42,320
Non-transportation revenue	795,953	*91,313
Total operation revenue.	101,810,407	3,805,875
Expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structure	12,163,874	1,796,649
Maintenance of equipment	19,797,313	936,006
Traffic expenses	1,370,580	67,379
Transportation expenses.	38,085,916	*692,917
General expenses	2,740,084	*197,220
Operating expenses	74,137,769	1,000,897
One-twelfth of annual taxes	4,399,230	*944,248
Operating expenses, including taxes	78,556,999	965,649
Net operating revenue.	23,253,407	2,840,226
Outside Operations:		
Total revenue	2,708,581	222,564
Total expenses	4,747,439	134,140
Net income or deficit	†1,038,877	**88,423
†Operating income	22,214,529	2,028,850

*Increase. †Deficit. **Increased deficit. §Decreased deficit. ‡After settlement of taxes and balances in outside operations.

LOW STEEL PRICES KEEP MILLS BUSY

New Enterprises Take Advantage of Situation and Bids Are Asked on Future Work.

STEEL PIPE PRICES CUT

Pig Iron Market Active—Ferro Manganese Higher—Finished Steel Prices Have Lower Tendency.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1.—The small orders are in volume large enough to maintain operations at the mills at the present pace until the close of the year. September has made as good a showing as August, and in pig iron production better. The Wall Street scare has hurt trade in iron and steel for the time being, and many are expecting lower prices. It is doubtful if this will obtain unless wages are reduced. The steel mill and iron furnace managers will stand all kinds of buffeting in preference to cutting wages. All the big mills of the country, and many of the smaller concerns, have rid themselves of the question of union labor. Just as soon as wages are attacked the men will begin to organize to protect themselves from further encroachments, and the fight the manufacturers have gained against labor will have to be fought all over again.

The reduction in the price of steel pipe, agreed upon by the National Tube Company and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, will force all the other pipemaking concerns to adopt the discount list advanced Oct. 2 by the two leading producers of pipe. The lists of the two companies mentioned are identical. As the cut was so radical, being greater than that made by the Republic Iron and Steel Company two months ago, it is doubtful if any of the independents will be able to make further concessions. The reduction runs from one to nine points, the latter on some of the less used pipe. A Canadian concern is in the market for 40,000 tons of steel pipe, and bids are being offered by British and American pipemakers. Pittsburgh mills are favored in the freight rate, but British pipemakers are favored in a preferential tariff. Pipe prices in England are somewhat higher than in this country, so the local mills stand a good chance of landing the business.

Astute buyers have come to the conclusion that prices on iron and steel are about at their lowest on this turn, and many projected enterprises are being brought forward for consummation. One example is the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which had plans for two bridges to be built two years hence. These will require 10,000 tons of steel, and the project has been considered and bids have been made.

Many railroad companies have been asking for tentative bids on cars and rolling stock. The car builders are out of work, and they are offering bargains so as to secure employment. Railroads can save millions of dollars by ordering on the low market, instead of waiting until the upward turn takes place.

One of the pig iron brokers of this city said their office had not been so busy for some time as they have been within the past two weeks filling orders for prompt delivery. While the orders have been for carload lots, in the aggregate the tonnage is considerable. With the furnace capacity increased over that of August, no iron is being stored, and stock piles are gradually being depleted. There have been no sales on a month's basis a question. The low price of $12.60, valleys, for basic, stands and the same concern is ready to contract for deliveries into 1912 at $13 per ton, valleys.

The Pennsylvania Company is in the market for 14,000 tons of iron of various grades for its Altoona shops. It is evidently the low price which is attracting the company, as they do not require that tonnage for many months to come.

Inquiries for ferro manganese have gone forward to Eastern importers. They have advanced the price from $36 to $38.50, Baltimore, for next year deliveries. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company secured 6,000 tons, and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company 4,000 tons, around $36, Baltimore, and consumers are reluctant to pay a higher price than their competitors did. The British exporters are seeking to enter into an agreement with German producers to regulate the market on ferro manganese, but this will not affect the American market, as there is very little German ferro imported into this country.

The finished steel market shows a lowering tendency, and offers are being made to deliver structural shapes at the mill at $1.25 to $1.27½. Structural steel is the most active commodity of the heavy rolled steel stock, and its weakness proves how desperate the producers are to get business. Plates are quoted at $1.30, but sales are being made for delivery throughout the remainder of the year at $1.25. Chicago mills made this quotation first, based on Pittsburgh as a shiping point. The Pittsburgh mills have followed suit, and it remains to be seen whether Chicago makers will make any further reductions.

Steel sheets have also declined and black sheets have been offered at $1.85 to $1.87½, Pittsburgh. Galvanized sheets, which are quoted at $2.90, are being shaded. Tin plate is more firm, due to the large tonnage secured by the leading producers which formerly went to Welsh producers.

The coke market has been strengthened by the purchase of 100,000 tons of coke by Pittsburgh Columbia furnaces. The sulphur content is not reckoned in the grade of coke used, and the price is said to have been $1.45 per ton, Connellsville, with a freight rate of $7.50 to British Columbia. The price is an excellent one on the present market. This will remove a large tonnage of high sulphur coke from the market. The same buyers cleaned up most of the broker coke at the ovens, taking about 3,000 tons at $1.35.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

The principal sales were:

STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ges.
2,223	Am. Tobacco	414	388	411	+16
50	Houston O. und.	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
1,925	Int. Rub. t. c.	19	14¾	18	+ 1
400	*Mays Oil	17	17	17	− 1
500	Studebak'r Co.	55	54	55	+ ¾
265	Unit. Cig. Mfg.	42	38½	42	+ 1
3,350	U. S. Lt. & H.	1⅝	1 7-16	1 9-16	+ ⅛
235	U.S.Lt. & H. pf.	7¾	7¼	7½	− ⅛
	RAILROADS.				
16	Am. Lt. & T.	295	290	295	+ 1½
3,400	Chicago Sub.	2	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
4,750	Manhat. Tran.	1 13-16	1 7-16	1⅝	−5-16
1,300	*Beaver Cob.	50	50	50	+18
7,650	Braden Copper.	4⅛	3 15-16	4⅛	− ⅛
2,164	B. Col. Copper.	3¾	3½	3¾	..
400	Butte Coal'n.	14½	14	14½	+ ⅝
1,000	*Butte & V.	54	52	54	+ 2
1,200	*Carisa	17	15	17	+ 5
1,400	*C. O. D. Con.	8	8	8	− 1
450	C. A. Sm., new.	11-16	⅝	⅝	−1-16
1,250	Florence	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	−1-16
2,500	Glroux Mining.	4	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
5,270	Gold Hill Con.	⅝	¼	⅝	+1-16
2,550	Greene-C., new.	6	5⅝	6⅛	− ⅛
3,300	*G. C. M. & S.	6	5	6	..
6,750	Insp. Copper.	6	5⅝	5¾	− ¼
2,800	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅛	3 11-16	+1-16
11,725	La Rosa	4 3-16	4	4	..
1,500	Mason Val., new	7⅜	6⅞	6¾	− ⅝
740	McKinley-Dar.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+1-16
8,600	M. Co. of A., new	4½	4	4⅛	− ⅝
3,515	Nevada Hills	3 3-16	2⅞	3	−1-16
4,700	N.-U. M. & S.	⅝	½	9-16	..
5,520	Nip. Mines	8¼	7½	7⅜	− ⅛
6,750	Ohio Copper	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	..
1,500	Porcup. Cent.	3	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
17,000	*Porcup. Nor.	86	82	86	+ 2
7,100	*Por. T. M., Lt.	50	48	49	− 1
5,800	*Preston E. D.	23	21	22	+ 1
8,800	Ray Central	1½	1 3-16	1⅜	− ⅛
100	S.-U. M. & M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
3,250	Tonopah Ext.	1 1-16	1	1	+ 5
2,965	Ton. M. of Nev.	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	− ⅛
1,100	United Copper.	1¼	1	1	..
17,600	*Wet. Silv. M.	87	83	85	..
250	Yukon Gold	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$22,000	Braden Cop. 6s.	103	103	103	−12
2,182,000	N.Y. City 4½s.	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	+ ⅛
279,000	N. Y. Wes. & Boston 4½s.	97⅛	96⅝	97⅛	+ ⅜
83,000	Or. W. R. R. & Nav. 4s.	91⅝	91	91⅜	+ ⅜
6,000	So. Bell Tel. & Tel. 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	− 1¼
10,000	Texas Co. 6s, w. i.	95	95	95	− 3
24,000	West. Pac. 5s.	88¾	88½	88¾	− 1¼

HIGH STEEL PRICES KEEP MILLS BUSY

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Week Ended Sept. 30, $27,157,500

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Alb. & Sus 3½s	89½	89½	89½	1
Allis-Chalmers 5s	69	69	69	38
Am. Agr. Chemical 5s	101½	101½	101½	27
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	3
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96	96	96	2
Am. Hide & L. 6s	88½	88	88	9
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s	101	100¾	100¾	19½
Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼	3
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	2
Am. Tel. & Tel. con. 4s	106¼	105	106	100
A. Tob. 4s, tax exempt	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	3
Am. Tobacco 4s	89¼	86	88¾	4570
Am. Tobacco 4s, reg.	88½	87	87	13
Am. Tobacco 4s, t. r.	88⅝	86¼	88¼	336
Am. Tobacco 6s	115	106¾	113½	7085
Am. Tobacco 6s, reg.	113	106⅝	110¾	20½
Am. Tobacco 6s, t. r.	114⅞	106¾	113	711½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	90	89½	89½	15
Armour 4½s	92	91½	91½	80
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	99	98¼	98⅞	84½
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, r.	91⅝	91¼	91½	27
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	91⅞	91	91⅞	19
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	105¼	104½	104½	73
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1961	98	96½	97¾	1171
A., T. & S. F. conv. 5s	106	105¼	106	127
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	93	92½	92½	11
Atl. Coast Line 4s	96½	95⅝	95⅝	22
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	92½	92	92	42
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	93¾	97¼	97¼	54½
B. & O., S.W., Div. 3½s	80½	80½	80½	3½
B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	90½	90½	90½	10
B. & O. prior lien 3½s	91¾	91½	91¾	16
Bethlehem Steel 5s	92	80⅜	92	23
Brooklyn R. T. 4s	83¾	83	83	144
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	104	104	104	2
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s	106	106	106	2
Chi. Gas & El. 5s	95⅜	95	95	9
Canada So. 1st 6s	102	101½	101½	15
Canada So. 2d 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Central Leather 5s	96½	95¼	96	40
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc. 5s, r	97	97	97	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc. 5s, r	93½	93½	93½	1
Cent, N. E. 4s	92⅝	92½	92⅝	10
Central Pacific 4s	96⅞	96	96	22
Central Pacific 3½s	90	90	90	3
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	103½	103	103	7
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	100¾	100½	100¾	13
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	95½	95	95½	6
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	98	92¼	92¾	99
Chicago & Alton 3½s	66¾	66	66¾	3
Chicago & Alton 3s	70	70	70	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	96	95¾	95¾	154
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	101	101	101	15
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96	95⅝	95⅝	140
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, r.	95½	95½	95½	10
C., B. & Q., Den. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	4
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	99	98¾	99	22
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	81	80	80	9
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	82½	82	82	4
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	98½	98⅝	98½	78
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	92½	92	92	8
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	98½	97	97¾	270
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	71½	70½	70⅝	201
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	88¾	87½	88¼	69
Chino Copper 6s, sub. receipts, full paid	100½	100	100	1434½
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	125¼	125¼	125¼	2
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	92⅝	92¼	92¼	5
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	6
Col. Industrial 5s	75	74	74	34
Col. Midland 4s	60	60	60	2
Col. & South. 1st 4s	96	94⅜	96	28
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	95¾	93⅜	95¾	8
Col. & Tenille 5s	105½	105¼	105¼	2
Con. Tobacco 4s	88¾	86⅝	88½	68
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1931	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	1
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	96½	96¼	96¼	2
Cuba-Am. Sugar 5s	97	97	97	5
Del. & Hudson conv. 4s	97¼	96⅜	97¼	42
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s	98⅜	98	98⅜	85
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	85½	84½	85	32
Det. City Gas 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Det. Edison 5s	100	100	100	5
Dist. Securities 5s	72	71	71½	70
Du Pont Powder 4½s	84	83½	84	26
E. T., Va. & Ga. 5s	110	110	110	1
Erie conv. 4s, A	83	82	82½	38
Erie conv. 4s, B	75¼	75	75	81
Erie 1st con. 4s	86⅝	85¾	85¾	7
Erie gen. 4s	75¼	75	75	56
Evans. & T. H. con. 6s	111⅞	111½	111½	2
Fla. East Coast 4½s	95⅞	95	95⅞	8
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	112	112	112	8
General Motors 6s	98	97¾	98	12
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	100¼	99⅞	100¼	16
Green Bay & W. deb. B	11¼	11	11	40
Hocking Valley 4½s	101¼	101	101	15
Havana Electric 5s	99½	99¼	99¼	10
H. & Tex. C. gen. 4s	96	96	96	1
Hous. & T. C. con. 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
Ill. Central ref. 4s	96½	96⅛	96⅛	22
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Ill. Cent. West. Line 4s	96½	96¼	96½	2
Ill. Cent., Lo. Div. 3½s	85½	85½	85½	2
Ind., D. & W. 5s	104	104	104	2
Inter.-Met. 4½s	78¼	77¼	78¼	486
Inter. Rapid Trans. 5s	102⅝	101⅜	101⅝	41
Int. & G. North. 6s	108	108	108	1
Int. Steam Pump 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Int. Paper conv. 5s	83½	83½	83½	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	79	78¾	79	12
Kansas City So. 5s	99	98½	99	30
Kansas City Ter. 4s	99	98¾	98¾	3
Kcokuk & Des. M. 5s	99	99	99	1
Lake Shore 3½s	88	88	88	1
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	88	88	88	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93	92⅞	93	34
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92¾	92¼	92¾	27
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	99	99	99	15
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	79	79	79	3
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	97	97	97	1
Lehigh Val. gtd. 4½s	105½	105¼	105¼	2
Long Island gen. 4s	93	93	93	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	44
L. & N., N.O. & M. 6s	121	121	121	2
Manhattan Con. 4s	99½	99⅜	99½	5
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	97½	97	97½	34
Mercantile Marine 4½s	64	64	64	21
Met. Street Ry. gen. 6s tr. r.	74¾	74	74¾	17
Met. St. Ry. gen. 5s	74	74	74	1
Met. St. Ry. 4s, t. r.	43¾	43¾	43¾	2
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	103	103	103	5
Mich. Cent. 3½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	3
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Mo., K. & Tex. Ext. 5s	100	99½	99½	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	97½	97¼	97⅛	16
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	84½	84¼	84¼	6½
Mo., K. & T. 4½s	84	83½	84	22
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	106½	106½	106½	8
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	85¼	84¾	84¾	90½
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	100	99⅝	99¾	3
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	100½	100¼	100¼	2
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	86	86	86	1
N., C. & St. L. 1st 7s	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	10
N. Rys. M. pr. lien 4½s	92	91½	91½	9
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	99	98¾	98¾	9
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	87¾	87	87¾	93
N. Y. C. g. 3½s, reg.	86	86	86	25
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	93	92¾	92¾	11
N. Y. C., M. C. 3½s	77½	77	77½	25
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	79	79	79	5
N. Y. C. & S. L. 1st 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	87¼	87	87	3
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s	102¼	101¼	102	60
N. Y. & G. Lake 5s	102½	100½	102½	5
N. Y., L. & W. Imp. 4s	98	98	98	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 4s, 1914	99	99	99	5

$150,000 HARVEST FOR THIEVES HERE

Burglaries in the Last Thirty Days Yield Heavy Loot in Diamonds and Silverware.

GET A $100,000 PENDANT

Chief of Police of Allenhurst, N. J., Seeking to Recover Stolen Jewel Containing 123 Diamonds.

Goods valued at $150,000, comprising diamonds and silverware principally, have been stolen in New York City during the last month. This estimate is based on the authoritive "green lists" sent out by Police Headquarters to the various pawnshops in the city.

During June, July, and August the thefts in the city aggregated more than $300,000, and it was said then that robberies had not been so common for many years. The thefts of the last month, however, are even larger relatively, and, according to the pawnbrokers, few of the stolen goods are being found by the detectives in the pawnshops.

The "green lists" are made out every day at Police Headquarters. Every pawnbroker is supplied with these lists from day to day and is held responsible if any of the listed articles are found in his possession.

Last month there were twenty-three such lists issued and but fifty-eight in the three months preceding. One pawnbroker said several days ago that detectives failed to supply him with a single list during the first week in September, whereas the large loan offices received their list every day. He said he could not understand the mystery with which Police Commissioner Waldo's detectives distributed the lists.

The reports show that 268 watches were stolen during the last thirty days. At the rate of $20 each, which is said to be a conservative appraisal, since many of the cases were studded with diamonds, they would be worth $5,360. The number of diamonds stolen in September was greater than during the entire three months preceding. Besides the many chip diamonds, there were 246 carats of blue and white diamonds, which, at $150 a carat, would cost $36,900. About 500 other pieces of jewelry are missing. These, at $60 each, would be worth $30,000.

In addition, the lists show that there were thirty individual lots of silverware stolen during the month. No mention is made of the amount in each lot, but the pawnbrokers explain that the amount was too large to enumerate. At the rate of $2,000 for each haul, the police estimate these lots represent a loss of $60,000. Aside from these lots, 600 individual pieces of silverware were marked missing, which, at the rate of $5, would total $3,000. Clothing worth $3,000 was stolen also, and a police valuation of $15,000 on the 600-odd miscellaneous articles, which vary from a box of 396 Japanese mink skins and a small oval portrait of an elderly man with spectacles to a rip saw with J. W. N. marked on the handle, bring the total over the $150,000 mark.

Aside from the goods stolen in this city, the lists contain thousands of articles wanted in other cities and believed to have been pawned here. A special notice, signed by C. Hart Havens, Chief of Police of Allenhurst, N. J., asks for the return of a pendant of artistic scroll and leaf design, measuring two and three-eighths inches each way, and containing in all 123 diamonds, grading from 88 diamonds of 1/8 carat to the smallest of 1/64 carat. This alone, it is estimated, is worth $100,000.

Among the stolen silverware the police report the following:

Lot marked "E. F.," "E. H. F." "A. E.," "F.," and "H. and F.," all stolen on Aug. 1.

Lot marked "Meriden Britannia," stolen Aug. 1.

Lot marked "A. F.," stolen Aug. 1.

Lot marked "M. A. L.," stolen Aug. 11.

Lot marked "H. E. M.," stolen Aug. 3.

Lots marked "G. C. B.," "G. D. C.," "G. B.," stolen Aug. 5.

Among the jewelry sought for by the police are the following:

Dinner ring, floral design, large diamond in centre, platinum setting. Also ring with three diamonds, one carat each.

Man's ring, containing one diamond, 3¼ carats.

Woman's gold ring, three diamonds, 1 carat each.

Gold Maltese cross, 21 pearls.

Heart brooch, 32 diamonds, ⅛ carat each.

Watch fob, with 69 diamonds.

Platinum double chain and keystone-shaped charm, from which is suspended a Palestine Commandery cross, with name of G. B. Dory on back.

Platinum bar pin, 13 diamonds.

Fleur-de-lis brooch, 20 diamonds.

Small round locket; serpent, emeralds in eyes, surrounded by diamonds; marked "From Her to Him."

Pigeon-blood ruby, weighing 3¼ less 1-32 carats; carved cushion shape, mounted in gold plate. Display holder, but not absolutely round; it is thicker than the ordinary stone.

In cases where owners of valuables are willing to bear extra expense to aid in the recovery of their possessions, the list items are marked "Special."

Making of Chinese Prodigies.

Infant prodigies are not unknown in China, and Chinese Buddhists find it easy to account for them. According to the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, persons passing through Hades on their way to the wheel of life (which relaunches souls into the bodies of babies or animals just being born) have to cross a bridge. Before mounting the bridge they are stopped by an old hag called Meng, who, ladle in hand, compels each soul to drink a mouthful of the waters of forgetfulness, for which the popular name is Mother Meng's Soup. Those who drink of this forget all that they passed through, or had known in their former life, and thus on being reborn into the world are entirely ignorant. Some, however, manage to dodge Mother Meng, and enter the world full of knowledge which they display as soon as they can articulate.—London Chronicle.

Advertise Anyhow.

Merchant.—Well—er the truth is, my business is hardly worth advertising.

Hustling Ad Solicitor—Then advertise it for sale.—Boston Transcript.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Following is the forecast for the cotton and grain States for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau:

North Carolina—Local rain Monday and probably Tuesday; light to moderate southerly winds.

South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate southerly winds.

Florida—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds, except southerly in northwest portion.

Western Texas—Fair Monday; cooler in extreme western portion. Tuesday fair, except showers in extreme northern portion; cooler in northern and eastern portions.

Utah—Showers and cooler Monday or Monday night. Tuesday fair.

Oklahoma—Fair, continued warm Monday. Tuesday unsettled and probably cooler.

Arkansas—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled and cooler.

Tennessee—Fair Monday, except showers in northeast portion; somewhat cooler. Tuesday fair.

Kentucky—Local showers Monday; somewhat cooler. Tuesday unsettled, probably showers.

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday; slightly cooler Monday in southern portions; moderate north to northeast winds.

Michigan and Wisconsin—Local rains Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate winds, mostly northeasterly.

Minnesota—Unsettled Monday; local rain by night and probably on Tuesday; light to moderate winds, mostly northeast and east.

Iowa—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday.

Missouri—Continued unsettled weather Monday and Tuesday, with local rains; cooler Monday in eastern and southern portions.

North and South Dakota and Nebraska—Local rains Monday and probably Tuesday.

Kansas—Unsettled Monday; local rains at night or Tuesday.

WILL HELP MRS. PATTERSON.

Bank Book Entries Seem to Verify Her Story Regarding Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 1.—A bankbook issued by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago to Charles A. Patterson, who was recently shot and killed by his wife in this city, together with a letter written by the husband to Mrs. Patterson and her reply thereto, are in the possession of O. N. Hilton, attorney for Mrs. Patterson.

They are held as important evidence in establishing Mrs. Patterson's story that her husband had accepted $1,500 from a Chicago manufacturer. An entry of $1,525 in the bankbook is dated Jan. 18, 1909. At the time the alleged transaction took place she says "she knew not where her next meal would come from." The extra $25 is not explained.

A second deposit of $600 is entered under date of July 12, 1909. This is the amount Mrs. Patterson declared she received for her electric car, sold under her husband's compulsion in order to provide necessities. This electric car was given her by the Chicago manufacturer.

The letters held by the defense were exchanged while Patterson was in a sanitarium in Illinois. Patterson refers to her trip in Europe, saying:

"You were to travel as Mrs. Patterson on that occasion. Wasn't that the oath?"

Mrs. Patterson replied that she didn't wish to hear from him again.

HARVARD CLUBS DISTURBED.

Students Hear of Threatened Raids, but None Takes Place.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Rumors that a majority of the exclusive university clubs were to be raided as common liquor nuisances surprised Harvard students to-day. For some time automobiles, hastily pressed into service, were busy kept carrying away quantities of bottled goods from the resorts frequented by students.

Felix McGettrick of the Law Enforcement League said he understood raids were to be made, but he did not know by whom. The police of Cambridge professed to know nothing about the matter.

The students waited anxiously throughout the afternoon and evening, but up to a late hour the expected raids had not been made. It was hinted that news of the raids had leaked out too soon, and for this reason they were postponed.

Harvard clubdom comprises nearly a score of clubs and societies, the best known of which are the Institute, which was founded in 1770, Delta Kappa Epsilon or "Dickey," as it is familiarly called; the Hasty Pudding, Pi Eta Society, Porcellian, Theta Delta Chi, Alpha Delta Phi, and Zeta Psi.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. G. Hoover, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; 214 Church Street.

Silverman, M., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Silverman, cloaks and suits; 79 Fifth Avenue.

McDowell & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Elser, carpets; Hotel Victoria.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss N. E. Cushing, millinery; Miss M. W. Suppiee, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Victoria.

Johnson & Stiegwolt, Columbus, Ohio; A. R. Johnson, millinery; Hotel Collingwood.

Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss C. Rost, cloaks, suits, and furs; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schwartz Brothers & Co., New Orleans, La.; L. E. Schwartz, dry goods and cloaks; 75 Leonard Street.

Nunnally & McCrea, Atlanta, Ga.; W. Nunnally, piece goods; Hotel Collingwood.

Webber, W. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; M. Van H. Emerson, handkerchiefs, ribbons, laces, and notions; Miss A. Peabody, representa; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Gregorian.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. B. Andrews, hosiery and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Berry-Wright Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; A. V. Berry, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Pierrepont.

Fielder, A. B., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; M. A. Fielder, trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Vogel, F., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; L. Vogel, hosiery, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rose, A., & Co. Vicksburg, Miss.; A. Rose, dry goods and furnishing goods; 63 Leonard Street.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. E. Gahive, dress goods, silks, ladies' coats, and suits; 43 Leonard Street.

Robinson, A. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. M. Robinson, piece goods; Hotel Woodward.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Diller, furs; C. G. Nutting, handkerchiefs; 104 Worth Street.

Rarabaugh Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; T. H. Roberts, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Wellington.

Robinson, J. M., Morton Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. A. Walton, dress goods, silks, velvets, and white goods; 72 Leonard Street; Great Northern Hotel.

Burger Dry Goods Company, Birmingham, Ala.; L. L. Phillips, dry goods, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Somerset.

Hurst, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Burke, domestics; 31 Union Square.

Steinbach & Co., Asbury Park, N. J.; J. Steinbach, general merchandise; Hotel Rector.

Elliott, Taylor, Woolfenden Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. Whan, domestics, linens, and quilts; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cadillac.

Highland Embroidery Works, Highland, Ill.; J. J. Spindler, piece goods; 30 East Twenty-first Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Maison Blanche, New Orleans, La.; F. E. Lee, dress goods, silks, velvets, and linings; 114 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Cadillac.

Baer, L. Company, Monroe, La.; A. Baer, Jr., dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Samuels, H. C., Providence, R. I., millinery; The Elks.

Denholm & McKay, Company, Worcester, Mass.; L. Withstanley, domestics, flannels, linens, and blankets; 2 Walker Street; The Hermitage.

Berwick Stores Company, Berwick, Penn.; W. C. Garrison, general merchandise; New Grand Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; W. Megerell, wash goods; 221 Fourth Avenue; New Grand Hotel.

Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Carey, neckwear; W. C. Wilson, representing; S. F. Wilson, representing; 3 Union Square; Hotel Wolcott.

Sargent, F., Chicago, Ill., dry goods and notions; Hotel Wolcott.

Sisson Brothers-Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. R. Marvin, cloaks and suits; The Breslin.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Jones, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 31 Union Square; The Breslin.

Wallace, J., & Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, general merchandise; The Breslin.

Crowley-Milner Company, Detroit, Mich.; L. W. Howland, leather goods and jewelry; 884 Broadway.

SALESMAN for popular line of waists and dresses for well-established trade; must be thoroughly experienced through South; commission basis; must have good past record. Greenberg-Wiener & Co., 42 Wooster St., N. Y.

Guide for Buyers.

1 line, 1 year, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS.
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Lauman, Beach & Wingart, 122 5th Av.

MARABOU Neckwear, Novelties & Trimmings.
Hauper & Davis Mfg., 59 East 8th St.

MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SPITZER & HARRIS CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Oct. 2, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 49-51 W. 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of ladies' garments, machinery, cutting tables, desks, chairs, motors, safe, typewriter, fixtures, &c. OSCAR ZIMMERMANN, Receiver. J. GARFIELD MOSES, Attorney for Receiver, 52 William St., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BERNHEIMER, SIMON E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON E. BERNHEIMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin G. Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.

Dated New York, August 18th, 1911.

MAX E. BERNHEIMER,
ABRAHAM STEINAM,
WILLIAM R. ROSE,

BENJAMIN G. PASKUS, Attorney for Executors, 128 Broadway, New York City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

When you lend money on Real Estate be sure that the Title to the property is insured by this Company.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
375 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE
20 Nassau St. 3 East 35th St.

West Side.

FOR SALE
Nos. 199 & 201 Wooster St.
Between Bleecker & West 3d.
A six-story and basement Store and Loft Building, 36.9x100. Extra heavy floor loads, elevator, and steam heat. First-class tenants.
ALL LEASED AT $7,800.
Price $80,000. Mortgage $50,000.
Fairfield Realty Co., Owners, 5 East 42d Street.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEVER AGAIN
will you be able to buy a brand new 2-family house such as we offer and for the ridiculously low price and terms we ask, ON THE **BEAUTIFUL PARK SLOPE**
15th St., Bet. 9th and 10th Aves.
Facing Prospect Park
as there are absolutely no more to be built in this exclusive section, owing to scarcity of lots.
Houses contain every known convenience and improvement, including billiard room, tiled kitchen, hardwood trim, electric fixtures, etc.
Remeber! This is positively
YOUR LAST CHANCE
Open for inspection daily and Sunday.
Prospect Park West Realty Co., on premises, or 357 5th St. Phone South 3082.

$100
down buys a beautiful one-family brick house, Brooklyn; 7 rooms, hardwood trim, parquet floors, sewers, paved streets, trees; 5c. fare; 30 minutes out; easy terms, like rent.
Prices $4,250 to $5,500
SPECIAL MANAGER,
Phone 7440 Cort. 60 Liberty St., R67.

Beautiful Home—$300. Down.
Ten years' rent at $35 per month equals $4,200. Why throw this money away when it will buy a home? Price only $4,750; positively worth $6,000; 7 to 9 rooms and bath; hardwood trim throughout; (built by Union day labor; no contract work;) fine porch; open plumbing; handsomely decorated.

$16 Monthly Pays Carrying Expense.
35 minutes from Park Row; FARE 5 CENTS. On line of new Fourth Ave. Subway. Within easy walking distance of Bay. Don't be skeptical—seeing is believing—come down to-day. Take Sea Beach L, either at Park Row, N. Y., or Atlantic Ave. Subway Station, Brooklyn, direct to Kings Highway station on the property.

OTTO SINGER,
A Builder with 25 years' experience,
Kings Highway and West 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR THE HOMESEEKER.
An ideal home in the park section of Brooklyn, 30 minutes from N. Y. City Hall; 5-cent fare; $100 DOWN; BALANCE SAME AS RENT; a perfect new house, finely finished; handsomely decorated; pleasant surroundings, on a beautiful boulevard; built of brick and stone; 7 rooms, tiled bath and vestibule, parquet floors, hardwood trim, water, sewer, gas, electricity; large piazza; on the line of the new Subway; one block from express station; certain of rapid increase in valuation. Send for particulars and inspect the property at once. Opportunity, X 220 Times Downtown.

YOU CAN OWN YOUR OWN HOME
By giving us your rent money; $200 down, balance same as rent; a one-family brick house, hardwood finish; parquet floors; tiled bath; handsomely decorated; wide porch; fine lawn; street sewered and shade trees; on "L" and new Subway lines; 5c. fare to City Hall; payments cover taxes, interest, water, etc. BUILDER, 231 Times Downtown.

1 Family, 2 Stories
No basement, easy housekeeping, built with stone porches, by windows, 9 rooms and bath hot water, heat and supply; hardwood trim, beautifully decorated; up to the minute; 20 minutes to New York following car lines, within a block of Flatbush, Franklin, Rogers, Nostrand Av., and Brighton Beach "L." Prospect Park Station. Price and terms reasonable. Apply 103 Sterling St., between Bedford, Washington, and Flatbush Avs., Brooklyn.

LOOK! LOOK!
Five different styles of up-to-date houses. All improvements and in the most healthy section in Brooklyn; only 30 minutes to New York and on line of new subway. Call and inspect or send for booklet. Office in 18th Av. Station. Take Sea Beach train from Brooklyn Bridge or Atlantic Av. Subway Station. J. J. PRODEMAN, 18th Av. and 63d St., Tel. 428 Bath Beach.

WHY WAIT T O BUY YOUR HOME?
Our houses are right where the Subway will double their values; beautiful 7-room brick, hardwood trim, parquet floors, tiled bath; 5c. fare; 30 minutes from Park Row; for only $200 cash, balance same as rent. Contractor, Box 232 Times Downtown.

LOOK AT THE PRICE, $4250.
On monthly payments, to suit the buyer. Become a proprietor of your own home, a beautiful house, 7 rooms with all modern improvements, situated in Greater New York, Great Bargain. Write for particulars. Constructor, X 228 Times Downtown.

LOOK AT THE PRICE, $4250.
On monthly payments to suit the buyer, all-year-round home, 7 rooms and all modern conveniences. The greatest bargain ever offered to the home seeker; 30 minutes from City Hall, 5c. fare on the Sea Beach line. Write for particulars. Constructor, X 229 Times Downtown.

STOP TALKING
Buy a home in one of the prettiest sections of Brooklyn, with all improvements; 7 rooms, parquet floors, tiled bath; 30 minutes from City Hall; 5c. carfare; on line block from station. Price $5,500, $300 cash. Terms to suit. E. G. R., X 234 Times Downtown.

YOUR TENANT WILL HELP YOU PAY
for your home and your investment if you by one of our new 2-family houses in 11th Av., Brooklyn, bet. 49th and 50th Sts. $750 cash, $50 monthly.
REALTY ASSOCIATES
176 Remsen St., B'klyn.

You Don't Need a Servant
in an "Easy Housekeeping Home." Prospect Park East, $1,000 cash and $50 to $55 monthly. Send for booklet. REALTY ASSOCIATES, 176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Money first and second mortgages 5%, 6%. Manhattan or Bronx. Morgan, 104 West 42d.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

GARDEN CITY
NEW YORK'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SUBURB
The place to enjoy country life with all city conveniences and the superior social advantages that only a refined, highly restricted neighborhood can offer.
Attractive and distinctive homes and plots of all sizes for sale. Our policy is to make terms to suit the customer.
Write to-day for illustrated book giving views of Garden City and showing designs and character of houses.
See our exhibit at Real Estate Show, Madison Square Garden, October 7th to 14th.
GAGE E. TARBELL
320 Fifth Avenue, New York
Telephone 7944 Madison.

HOUSE SACRIFICE, $5,950
Will dispose of my beautiful new house built by day's work and cost me $7,500, including all improvements, gas, electricity, parquet floors, running water, beamed ceilings, large wardrobes, and many other special features; located on large plot of ground and attractive avenue, private residential park, 24 minutes to Herald Square or Battery on the Pennsylvania tunnel line, three minutes' walk from depot; sell on very easy terms, small deposit, or will rent with privilege of purchasing and apply rent payments on purchase. Call, write, or 'phone.
T. I. McNEECE,
'Phone 4070 Beekman. 150 Nassau St., City.

FULL PRICE $950.00 **COUNTRY COTTAGE**
$100 CASH AND $10 MONTHLY
buys this country cottage with large tract of land, which is especially adapted for small chicken and vegetable farm; good market for all you can produce; plenty of work for willing hands; convenient to station and within easy commuting distance of New York City; fare, 19 cents. Call or write for tickets to visit this property. William Tice, 1,088 Broadway, Brooklyn, near Reid Av.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LET YOUR RENT PAY
Queens, L. I. A beautiful new semi-bungalow. Price, $6,200; value $6,700. 28 minutes from Broadway, 3 minutes from express station; 100 trains daily, electric, subway, and trolleys. Select neighborhood. Restricted property. Every modern convenience; schools, libraries, churches, etc. A Perfect Gem. Write for description.
Small amount cash; easy monthly payments.
Call, write, or 'phone 8257 Cortlandt.
J. MEADE BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL 9 ROOM HOUSE
Modern; all latest improvements; short distance from shore; only 32 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y. C.; on 2 full city lots; 2 more lots can be acquired if desired; macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, &c.; has electric lighting; sewered property; privileges of fine bathing beach; dock anchorage and high-class yacht clubhouse; refined and select neighborhood and elegant surroundings; price, $7,000; terms will be arranged to suit purchaser; title guaranteed. Address Waterfront, Box 200 Times.

AT GLEN HEAD.
Artistic, cozy cottage, six rooms; improvements; situated among beautiful grove of trees not far from Long Island Sound and Harbor; ideal for all-year home; can be bought for small amount down and easy monthly payments. Call or write Home, 235 West 84th St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—For rent, a three-story building, with store, on one of the best business streets; building 22 feet front, 108 feet deep; suitable for any first-class retail or wholesale business. P. O. Box 1,027, Bridgeport, Conn.

Orchard.—2,500 trees, 100 acres, house, barns; adjoining Hale & Coleman orchard. Price, $8,000. 100 farms; illustrated catalogue. Dibble, Ansonia, Conn.

CANADA—FOR SALE.

WHY CANADA REFUSED RECIPROCITY—because Canadians are now wonderfully prosperous—making money rapidly and surely—splendid chances for investment—land values steadily advancing — millions of new wealth created yearly—cities growing unprecedentedly. See facts stated and predictions of William E. Curtis, America's most famous newspaper special writer, now touring western Canada (in Chicago Record-Herald and Minneapolis Journal, Sept. issues); also of the great financier, Thomas Lawson, (Boston Post, Aug. 16); also leading American agricultural experts, including Professor (of Soil Fertility) Pettit of Illinois University; Hons of Nebraska, Farmer's Review (Chicago) "Farmstead" (Minneapolis) and others—all predict untold riches within near future for western Canada. This conservative Liverpool corporation owns properties in 21 principal western cities representing investment of million, already showing profits of $400,000, within two years. Both city and country properties offer similar opportunities. You can share these profits—staying where you are—running no risk—investing small or large sums at your convenience. A limited number of investment units, but not a stock-selling nor partnership affair—uncertainty—send for full particulars, maps, proofs and statistics. By our "non-forfeit of payments" plan investors have at least nine months to determine whether to complete investments or accept money back within one year, with 6 per cent. interest. Over one-third of the limit has been passed in three months. Recent investments range from $15,000 cash down to $10 per month for ten months—none barred. Canada's largest bank handles our funds; highest commercial rating; references on request. One investor becomes a nucleus for a group. Remember there is no ordinary proposition; you have nine months' time to satisfy yourself fully before you need decide. Now, don't infer; don't guess; don't delay. Write for particulars to-day. We are sure it will interest four out of five that write. You run no risk. Write now. Canadian City and Town Properties, Ltd., 643 Stobart blk., Portage ave., Winnipeg, Canada. 70-1

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

Reduced Rents Desirable Dwellings
Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH.
TELEPHONE 958—MORNINGSIDE.

NO. 133 EAST 104TH ST.
A three and two story extension dwelling to let; near Lexington Av.; eight rooms and bath; house in perfect order; rent only $500; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

619 WEST 138TH ST.
Ten-room house, 2 baths, pantry extension; one block from Subway; rent reduced to $70 per month. Inquire S. E. OSSERMAN, 80 Broad St.

SURROGATE CITATION.

HAMLIN, FREDERICK R.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY B. WARNER, Mary E. Hamlin, Harry L. Hamlin, George J. Hamlin, Herbert W. Hamlin, Bessie H. Clark, Dorothy Hamlin, Judith Hamlin, George E. Hamlin, Anne M. Hamlin, John F. Hamlin, Frederick A. Hamlin, Mary C. Hamlin, Marcel T. Clark, Jr., and Lew M. Fields, and to all persons interested in the Trust Estate of FREDERICK R. HAMLIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1911, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings filed with the Clerk of this Court, April 11, 1908, and of the account of proceedings filed with said Clerk, Aug. 19, 1911, rendered and filed by Julian Mitchell and William M. Gray, as trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ALBERT E. SEIBERT, Esq., Attorney for Trustees, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HICKS, EDITH BURCHELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDITH BURCHELL HICKS, late of Summit, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stitt & Phillips, No. 113 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of April, 1911. New York, the 20th day of April, 1911. HENRY J. BURCHELL, Jr., Executor. STITT & PHILLIPS, Attys. for Ex'r, No. 113 Fulton St., Manhattan, New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

HOME or BUSINESS
7 rooms and bath; all improvements; 40 min. out, commutation 11c.; opposite station; $25 monthly or easy purchase. Choate, P. O. Box 1165 N. Y.

For Sale—In Plainfield, N. J., two houses, 6 and 8 rooms; all improvements; convenient to trolley and depot; price, $4,500, and $5,200. William Camp, Real Estate.

Oradell, Fairmount, Hackensack.—Attractive, new houses, improvements; $3,200 to $6,500; $500 cash, balance as rent. J. N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway, (26th,) N. Y.

2¼ acres, with peach orchard planted last year; $190 an acre; commuting distance; also 3-room house; all on very easy terms. Quick Action, Box 39 Times Downtown.

Attractive bungalow, brand new; large plot; price only $1,600; easy terms; 25 minutes from Broadway; Lackawanna Railroad. Louis Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Only $200 per acre for 5½ acres rich garden land, hour out, D., L. & W. R. R. near station; no buildings. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

SURROGATE CITATION.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DOUGHERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 9th day of February next. Dated New York, July 24th, 1911. JULIA K. DOUGHERTY, EDWARD J. DOUGHERTY, ANDREW DOUGHERTY, Executors. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Executors, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

FALK, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT FALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1911. EMMA C. FALK, Administratrix.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stitt & Phillips, Number 113 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1912.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1911. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, Executor. STITT & PHILLIPS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KERR, THOMAS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas B. Kerr late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmer, Canfield & Stone, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 3rd day of August, 1911. FREDERICK M. KERR, Administrator.
WILMER, CANFIELD & STONE, Attorneys for Administrator, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

WHY PAY BIG CITY RENTS?
For rent—An all-year Country Home, in grove of stately beech trees, 40 minutes from 42d St., and in centre of Pelham Manor, most beautiful suburb of New York; 200 feet frontage on Manor Circle (a residence park,) garden, garage, beautiful lawn, lofty shade trees, 100 yards from city line. "Beecholm," built three years ago, lies adjacent to Pelham Bay Park, and the public golf links; 5 minutes from Long Island Sound and Travers Island; 3 minutes from the New Haven railway station. House contains 14 rooms, including large outside sleeping chamber; 3 tiled baths; sun parlor; billiard room; spacious verandas; 6 large, light, well ventilated sleeping rooms; 3 open fireplaces; oak beams and paneling; electric lights; combination of steam and hot air heating plant. Send for photographs. Rent $1,400.
Also similar house, built same time, along same lines, for $1,200 rent. Longley (owner,) Pelham Manor, Tel. 1833 Pelham.

BARGAIN
Can put you in touch with a big bargain, country residence, through foreclosure sale; may be what you want.
A. B. G., Room 203, 105 W. 40th St.

For Sale.—Opportunity, Pelham Heights, 29 minutes out; ideal suburban home; 14 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, large lot, trees, hot water heat; price $16,500, $3,000 cash; owner leaving city. Room 1,504, 165 Broadway, New York.

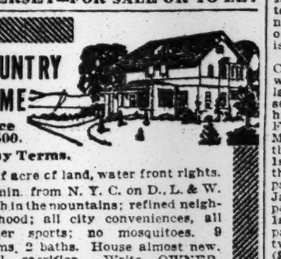
Mount Vernon.

STARTLING REDUCTION IN PRICE.
A handsome and beautifully located Chester Hill residence of 12 rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms, shower, sleeping balcony; oak trim, parquet floors, hot water heat, gas and electricity, open fireplace, &c., is offered for rent at a reduction of 25 per cent. from former price, or will sell on cash payment of $2,000; it's a REAL bargain. Cooley & West, Inc., 331 Madison Av., Phone 4430 Murray Hill, or Mount Vernon, N. Y., Phone 708.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE
Contains beautiful homes near Long Island Sound. We have one in particular for sale at special value. Owner leaving town. Four rooms first floor, five and bath second, three and bath third; new house; mortgage, $7,500; fine spacious fireplaces; lot 150 feet deep; offers wanted. Write, 'phone or call.
COOLEY & WEST, INC., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET



Price $6,500.
Easy Terms.
Half acre of land, water front rights. 47 min. from N. Y. C. on D., L. & W. High in the mountains; refined neighborhood; all city conveniences, all water sports; no mosquitoes. 9 rooms, 2 baths. House almost new. Will sacrifice. Write OWNER, Apt. 53, 31 E. 86th St., N. Y. C.

For Sale; or to Rent Furnished
909 West Seventh St., Plainfield, New Jersey. Ten-room residence; private neighborhood; low price for immediate sale; low rent to right tenant. Seen by appointment. A. W. Opp, 15 William St., New York.

ONE ACRE FARM 10% DOWN, $5 MONTHLY.
Right in a town, convenient gas, water, electricity, bank, schools; 2 stations, trolley, &c.; 40 minutes Jersey Central. Dunellen, 29 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Up-to-Date Offices
Sunshine and fresh air fill every office in the Times Building.
Every office has at least two outside windows.
The Times Building is located in the heart of New York's popular business and amusement district.
Subway station in basement; convenient to all "L" and surface lines.
All modern equipments.
Telephone 1000 Bryant; Rental Office, Room 406.
TIMES BUILDING
(Times Square)

40TH STREET
adjoining
FIFTH AVE.
5-story building within 100 feet of Fifth Ave., can be secured on long lease at re

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN
West Side.

At Liberal Concessions

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

Stadium View and Shore View
445-448 Riverside Drive
Just North of 116th St.
9 Large, Light Rooms
With Foyer and 3 Bathrooms, $1750.
Also 6 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1200—$1700
New 12-story, fireproof building, block from Subway Station. Two apartments on a floor.

Concord Hall
Riverside Drive
Cor. 119th St.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths and Extra Lavatories, $1200—$1600.
Corner fireproof apartments in the most attractive location on the Drive.

The Cherbourg
1 West 92d St.
Cor. Central Park West
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1600—$2400.
Modern light apartments, one block from "L." Excellent location, overlooking the Park. All large, sunny, outside rooms.

Cathedral Court and Park View
229-237 West 110th St.
Opposite Central Park
7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $950.
Elegant apartments overlooking Central Park. Convenient to Subway and Elevated. Very desirable location.

Gainsborough
112 Riverside Drive
Near 84th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, 2 Toilets, $1300—$1700.
Ideal location, overlooking the Hudson; high-class house with unusually large rooms.

McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.
444 COLUMBUS AVE., NEAR 81ST ST.

NEW APARTMENTS JUST FINISHED

OREGON

54th St. & 7th Ave.
12 STORY FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Only a few choice apartments left
5 & 6 Rooms, $1,200-$1,600 per annum
OPEN EVENINGS.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES
or Gibbs & Kirby, Agents, 103d St. and Broadway.

WINFIELD

207 West 56th Street,
Between Broadway & Seventh Ave.
Completely Reconstructed
Thoroughly modern and exclusive apartments. Extra servants' rooms.
7 & 8 Rooms with Baths,
$1500 to $1950
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Apply on premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 Fifth Ave., cor. 45th St.
Telephone 1263 Bryant.

The Wendolyn

S. E. Cor. 100th St. and Riverside Drive
A new twelve-story building.
The only house of its kind on the west side. Only two of the 10 and 11 room apartments left.
J. AXELROD, Owner, on the Premises
or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West 72d Street.

The Millard
18-20 West 107th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments
5-6-7 & 8 Rooms
Rents $38 to $70
Best in New York at Price

AMHERST,
204 West 110th St.
Absolutely Fireproof. Recently Completed. Private House Rooms. Large Closets. 8 Rooms and 3 Baths. To Lease from October 1.
Only one apartment left.
RENT $2,000.
Superintendent on Premises.

FOUR ROOM APARTMENT
furnished or unfurnished, with kitchenette, in the exceptionally located
SCHUYLER ARMS,
307 WEST 98TH ST.
See it—you'll want it—price is right. Two doors from Riverside Drive. Near Express Subway station. Maid service included. Restaurant (a la carte) in building. 'Phone 3964 Riverside.

APARTMENTS OF
3 ROOMS & BATH TO LEASE,
ALSO DUPLEX STUDIOS.
GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 WEST 59TH ST.
Ideal for bachelor or couple, furnished or unfurnished from $1,200 up. JAMES BALL, Mgr.

THE ADRIAN,
57 West 72d St., Corner.
Eight large, light rooms, tiled bath; electric light; parquet floors; night and day elevator; Subway express and elevated stations on 72d; all surface lines convenient; rent $1,200 to $1,300.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 67th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; rent $1,000 to $1,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The only apartment on Riverside Drive in the 70s and convenient to the heart of the city, near Subway station.

THE RIVERDALE,
corner 79th; 10 rooms, 3 baths, southern exposure and great view; $2,500 to $3,000.

THE CHACORNAC,
5-7 WEST 91ST ST.
High-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 large, light rooms, with 2 baths; very attractive; convenient location; rent $1,200 to $1,500.

PORTSMOUTH
38-44 WEST 9TH ST.
Very desirable apartment of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hall boys; elevator service all night; rents $960. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

THE LINCOLN
306-310 West 51st.
Attractive apartments of four large, light rooms; elevator, telephone; all modern improvements. Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 Fifth Av.

98TH 53 West.—Six light rooms, bath and hot water; $20 up.

HOTEL WOODWARD
HOUSEKEEPING ANNEX
Broadway & 55th St., N. Y.
CONVENIENCE of a Hotel with PRIVACY of a Home.
Furnished if Desired.
'Phone 5000 Columbus.

THE TURIN,
CENTRAL PARK WEST, N. W. Cor. 93d St.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS OF THE VERY HIGHEST TYPE.
Equipped with every convenience known to modern construction.
MOST BEAUTIFUL SUITES consisting of
6, 7, 8 AND 9 ROOMS and 2 and 3 rooms.
All Outside Rooms of unusual size situated in the highest point and commanding an unobstructed view of New York.
RENTALS $1,400 TO $2,200.
Apply to Supt. on premises.

LIFE BUILDING,
21 West 31st St.
2 rooms and bath; rent $600; 4-room apartment, $1,500; open fireplaces; meals served in apartments.
W. HARVEY, Mgr., on premises.

THE JEFFERSON
324-328 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment of four large, light rooms; elevator, telephone; all modern improvements. Apply to Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 485 Fifth Avenue.

84TH STREET—11½ WEST
Very desirable apartment, 7 rooms and bath; will decorate to suit; quiet, select neighborhood, near Park entrance.

1 WEST 89TH ST.
Facing Park.—Apartments, eight rooms; all improvements; rents reasonable; immediate possession. Apply on premises or Edward B. Bruch, 289 4th Av.

The Prasada Central Park West, Corner 65th Street.
Apartments of 8 & 10 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; every convenience and improvement, including foyer, pantry, free refrigeration, etc.

BRONX.

FRANKLIN AVE., 1408-1414
2 blocks E. 169th St., 3d Av. L station; 1 block to park and school.
LARGE, LIGHT APARTMENTS OF
4 and 5 ROOMS.
New building, equipped with steam heat, electric lights throughout, modern plumbing, hardwood trim.
RENTS $20 to $26

1024 BOSTON ROAD NEAR 165TH
High-class 5 and 7 rooms; electric light; parquet floors; bath, telephone, etc. Well-kept house.

MORRIS AV. 1921 SOUTH OF TREMONT AV
JUST COMPLETED
3-4-5 Extra Large Rooms. Electric light, telephone, parquet floors, &c. Refined, quiet neighborhood.

193d Street and Marion Avenue.
THE WILLOW APARTMENTS.
Just completed; 5 and 6 rooms; two families on each floor.

2,650 MARION AV., bet. 194th and 195th Sts., 2 blocks west of Webster Av., Fordham Road "L" Station, apartments, just completed, 5 and 6 rooms, $25 upward.

BROOKLYN.

Park Slope Duplex Houses
Separate entrance to apartment. Seven large, all light rooms with bath. Every improvement, handsomely decorated. All comfort and privacy of a one-family dwelling, with conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rents $65. Superior to anything in Manhattan at twice that Rental. 20 minutes from Park Row. Elevated, Trolley, or Subway.
WALTER L. JOHNSON,
886 9th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs., Brooklyn

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WOODMAN, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George H. Woodman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, her attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.
Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1911.
ELIZABETH LE B. WOODMAN,
Administratrix.
LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.
West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

STRATHMORE

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, S. E. CORNER 113TH STREET
A Few Choice Apartments to Let
100 Feet Frontage on the Drive

Two apartments to floor; 10 rooms, 3 baths and large foyer, 14 closets, pantry. Parlors 18x22. Dining room 17x21; Master bedroom 17x20; other rooms large.

No other apartments on Riverside Drive, with similar rental, can compare with these. The sunlight, air and view are really unusual.

Apartments may be seen at any time, and on request by letter or telephone (John 5567 or Morningside 488) our representative will call on you with plan and prices.

HALL, HAWKES & PRENTICE,
32 NASSAU STREET.

New Fireproof Elevator Apartments

THE ALABAMA

550 Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 127th St.
One block from Manhattan St. Subway Station & B'way Surface Cars.
An apartment house of unusually substantial construction, containing every up-to-date improvement and convenience including vacuum cleaners, etc. Service of the Highest Standard.
3-4-5-6 and 7 Rooms & Baths
3 Room Suites Have Kitchenettes.
Rents from $40. up
Manager on premises

Low Rents for High Class Apartments

Elegant, modernly arranged apartments, in healthy section, with every desired convenience.
Bonny Castle
Highland Court
191st St. and St. Nicholas Av., at 191st St. Subway station.
3 Rooms—$30
4 Rooms—$35
5 Rooms—$40 to $45
8 Rooms—$70
See representative on premises or
NORMAN DENZER
8,816 Broadway, at 159th St.

Oxford Hall
454-456 Riverside Drive.
(116-119 STREETS.)
FRONT APARTMENTS.
5&6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,100-1,500
REAR.
4 Rooms and Bath, $700-900
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
165 W. 72nd St. Tel. 8300 Col.

ROSALIND COURT
510 West 144th St.
Between Amsterdam and Broadway.
BEAUTIFUL MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Near Subway, Elevated, & Crosstown Cars.
4 Large Rooms.....$35—$40
6 Large Rooms, Front...$55—$60
Ground Floor, 6 Rooms, Suitable for Dentist, $60.
See Superintendent on premises, or
Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

EL MORA & MIRAMAR,
606 to 612 West 137th St.
Subway Station
Elevator Apartments.
6 and 7 Rooms,
Every Modern Improvement;
$50 to $65 Per Month.

Hague Apartments
547 Riverside Drive
overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.
High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.
Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.
APARTMENTS, $700 to $1,200.

MORTON COURT,
159th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
Finest rooms on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms, Bedrooms 11.2x16
5 Rooms, Bedrooms 12x14.6.
8 Rooms, Bedrooms 12x16.6.
All other rooms equally large.
Rents reasonable.
Only tenants with A1 references considered.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
On Premises, or
149 Broadway,

The "HILLCREST"
430 WEST 116TH STREET
One Block from Broadway Subway Station.
8 & 9 Large, Sunny Outside Rooms, 2-3 Baths, Elevator, Etc., $1,500 to $2,000
Living Rooms.....18x23 ft.
Dining Rooms.....14x19 ft.
Bedrooms (So'th'rn Exposure), 13x16 ft.
Spacious Foyers, Wide Halls, Ample Closets.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION UNTIL 10 P. M.

707 St. Nicholas Av. near 146th St.
Harvard Court
5-6-7 Rooms, $45 to $75.
New Elevator Apartments.

149TH ST., 551 WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY.
High-class House. Excellent Location.
FOUR ROOMS AND BATH.
Rent $28-$32
Private telephones. All modern improvements.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

510 MANHATTAN AVE.
Corner 121st St. Seven rooms and bath; electric lights; modern improvements. Rent $38.00.

141st St., 221 West.— Near 7th Ave.
Elegant 4-6 large, light room elevator apartments, modern; near "L" and Subway stations; $32.50 to $45. Concessions desirable tenants. Investigate.

Cathedral Heights $45
5 rooms, elevator, telephone. 509 W. 112th.

Other "Furnished" and "Unfurnished" Apartments advertised on next to last page.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

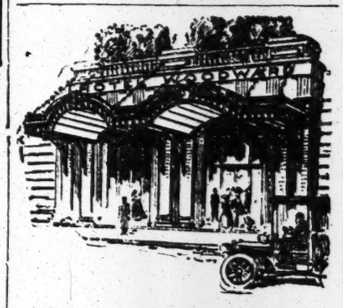
MANHATTAN.
West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
NORTHWEST CORNER.
On 100-foot street; corner; quiet, well settled, residential quarter; all light rooms; every modern improvement; continuous elevator service; elevated station (2 blocks), express Subway station (145th St.), crosstown line (one block.) Four, five, six, nine rooms and 2 baths.
RENTS REDUCED
Attentive service. An investment, not a builder's speculation, subject to re-sale. An inspection is invited.
Superintendent on premises.
723-727 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Widening of 5th Ave. at 45th St. Completed Two Years Ago
THE LORRAINE
Fifth Avenue and 45th Street
Beautifully furnished apartments and rooms, transiently or permanently.
Every bedroom has a bath with outside window. Broad halls. Transoms over doors assuring ample ventilation. Quiet elevators. Complete Hotel Service.
3 handsomely furnished apartments on 5th Ave., 3 rooms and bath, 4 and 5 baths, 7 and 8 baths.
Restaurant and Cafe with Superior Cuisine and Moderate Prices.
Business Men's Lunch 12 to 2.
PAUL W. ORVIS GEO. C. HOWE

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.



Hotel Woodward
Broadway and 55th Street
Residential and Transient.
Established reputation for catering only to people of refinement.
Easy access to theatre and shopping centre.
Woodward Housekeeping Annex
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Privacy of a home and convenience of a hotel.

HOTEL ROLAND
59th St., Between Madison & Park Avs., Block from Grand Plaza
Entrance to Central Park.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 PER DAY.
DOUBLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $2.00 PER DAY.
Family Hotel for Permanent and Transient Guests.

PHYSICAL CULTURE
RESTAURANTS
218 W. 42d St., 615 6th Av., 106 E. 23d St., 85 Bleecker St., 27 Beekman St., 220 Fulton St., 120 Pearl St., 2,078 7th Av., 37 W. 17th St., near 6th Av. Branches: Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and Chicago.
Sir Henry Thompson said:—"More than half the disease embittering life is due to avoidable errors in diet." Try Nature's diet to-day; recommended by physicians.

PACTEAU 250 W. 44th. French Table d'hote. Lch., 40c. Din., 50c. Wine.

WHERE TO DINE.
Travelers' Co., 20 West 34th St. Tel. 3472 Murray.

LÜCHOW'S
106 to 112 East 14th St. Tel. 1480—Stuyvesant.
FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT.
A LA CARTE. TABLE D'HOTE.
Music by THE VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA.
WURZBURGER HOFBRAU.
Pilsener Genossenschafts-Brauerei
GRAND PRIX—Brussels Exposition, 1910.

Herald Square Hotel 34 St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Port Arthur Chinese Restaurant.. Alc., Tdh. 7 & 9 Mott St. See Eve. Telegram.

51-8-5 W 35 St. Best Din., w. w., 65c. MORETTI Tel. 614 Murray. Lunch, w. w., 40c.

STAUCH'S CONEY ISLAND. Open all yr. High-class Rest. Alc. Music.

It Is Hard to Get Better Meals at Any Price Than at THE DUNLEETH,
143 W. 47th St., Bet. 6th & 7th Avs.
40c. LUNCH - - DINNER 50c.
'Phone 7937—Bryant.

225 W. 48th. CORNILLON L. 25c. D. 30c. Tel. 7044 Bryant.

Bargains in old books and pamphlets and rare editions found in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday.—Adv.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.
East Side.

THE
MADISON SQUARE

Attention is called to two attractive apartments on high floors, facing Madison Square Park.
HOTEL APARTMENT, large drawing-room, library, private hall, four bedrooms, three baths, maid's room, $8,600.00.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, large parlor, dining-room, large kitchen, two maids' rooms, three bedrooms, and two baths, $3,600.00.
A few smaller and less expensive Hotel and Housekeeping Apartments still available, either furnished or unfurnished.
The house is conducted on the non-tipping plan, in all departments. The Dining Room service (both à la carte and table d'hôte) is exceptional, a specialty being made of "scientific home cooking."
Booklet & further information on request
BURTON F. WHITE, Resident Manager
37 Madison Avenue, New York

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Av.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
Attractive Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat; hall boys; elevator service all night.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION
$1,600 to $1,750
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

43 East 27th St. Near Madison Ave.
QUITE DISCOURAGING!!
So it is with KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS. Something always lacking—if not one thing, then another. Not so with ours. We have New York's most complete, up-to-date, commodious, 2-3 room KITCHENETTE SUITES, FIREPROOF BUILDING. Detached maid's rooms or maid service. Rent $700-$900.
ALSO 3-ROOM DOCTOR'S SUITE.
VERY DESIRABLE FOR BACHELORS.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
223 LEXINGTON AVENUE,
Suites of 2 Rooms and Bath, $40 per month
111 WEST 43D ST.
2 ROOMS, BATH.
$25 TO $45 PER MONTH.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.

Studio Apartments,
OVERLOOKING
GRAMERCY PARK.
2 Rooms, Bath; also Single and Bath. Malvern Hall, 143 East 21st.

1,264 LEXINGTON AVE.
NORTHWEST CORNER 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, six light rooms, bath, all modern improvements, $50-$55. Superintendent.

39-43 E. 27th ST.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
Six or seven large, sunny rooms, bath; elevator; all modern conveniences; fireproof; $1,200-$1,400.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, &c.

A—CORONADO—A
High-class fireproof apartments, Park Ave. corner; suites 6-7 rooms; yearly rents $800 upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

715 MADISON AV., (NEAR 63D ST.)
Non-housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; good service; rent, $60; references required.

KINGSTON—129 E. 76th Street
Handsome apartment, seven large, light rooms, $55.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WALTER DUNN, bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells on Monday, October 2d, 1911, by order of Honorable Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 10:30 o'clock, at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to the highest bidder the real estate described as follows:
All those plots or parcels of land in Pine Grove, Suffolk County, Long Island, known and designated on a map of Pine Grove, Suffolk County, filed in the office of the County Clerk of said county, at Riverhead, N. Y., as Lots Nos. 973, 974, 975, 976, and 977, in Plot 22; and Lots Nos. 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, and 997, in Plot 23, both plots being in Section One. The boundaries of the plots herein conveyed are as follows:
Beginning at the northeasterly corner at the point formed by the intersection of Buffalo Street with the boundary of Section One, running thence westerly along the south side of Buffalo Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly along the east side of Roosevelt Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Buffalo Street one hundred feet; thence northerly along the east boundary of Section One one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.
Beginning at the southeasterly corner formed by the north side of Buffalo Street and the east boundary of Section One, running thence westerly one hundred feet along said north side of Buffalo Street; thence northerly along the east side of Roosevelt Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Buffalo Street one hundred feet; thence southerly along the east boundary of Section One to the point or place of beginning.
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Roosevelt Avenue three hundred and eighty feet north of the junction of Buffalo Street and Roosevelt Avenue; running thence northerly along the said east side of Roosevelt Avenue twenty feet; thence easterly one hundred feet to the east boundary of Section One; thence southerly along said east boundary of Section One twenty feet; thence westerly one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.
Together with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the said party of the first part in and to said premises.
To have and to hold the above granted premises unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever. Restricted against use for the conduct of business and also against the keeping of fowl or cattle.
Further information can be obtained by applying to the attorneys for the Trustee.
ALEXANDER C. FRAZER, Trustee.
COHEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 64 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

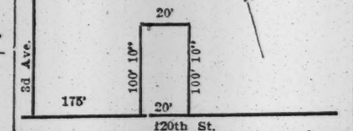
KROWER, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED KROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Felix H. Levy, at No. 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New York, August 11, 1911. HARRY Z. OPPENHEIMER, LOUIS KROWER, LEONARD KROWER, Executors. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executors, 37 Liberty Street, New York City.

HESSE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HESSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Geo. H. Hyde, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of June, 1911. HENRY HESSE, JR., LOUIS STOIBER, Executors. GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof. 43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av. Seven rooms, one and two baths, $1,200 to $1,700. Two and three rooms and bath; $420 to $600. All-night elevator; hall and 'phone service; all improvements; resident Superintendent.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

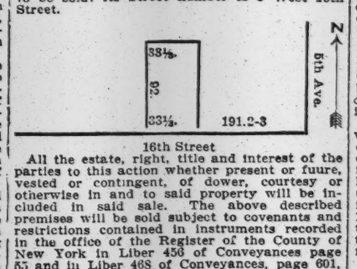
FORECLOSURE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. PETTIT, plaintiff, against MARY A. MEAGHER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of July, 1911, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the easterly line of Third Avenue; running thence northerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, and parallel with said Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; thence westerly, along said northerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. It being intended to describe the property known as Number 215 East 120th Street, New York City.
Dated New York, September 14th, 1911.
JAMES OLIVER, Referee.
PETER B. HANSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 215 East 120th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is seven thousand one hundred and fifty-one 67-100 dollars, ($7,151.67,) with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and one 89-100 dollars, ($301.89,) with interest from July 27th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $243.66 and interest.
Dated New York, September 14th, 1911.
JAMES OLIVER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—RUDOLF FREDERICK LAYMAN, Plaintiff, against LILY MAY LAYMAN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the within entitled action bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1911, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Sales Room, 16 to 18 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Hugh D. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises provided by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected situate lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
BEGINNING at a point on the northerly line of 16th Street distant one hundred and ninety-one (191) feet and two-thirds (2-3rds) of a foot westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Sixteenth Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixteenth Street thirty-three (33) feet and one-third (1-3rd) of a foot, thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-two feet (92) thence easterly again parallel with 16th Street thirty-three (33) feet and one-third (1-3rd) of a foot and thence southerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-two feet to the point or place of beginning.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its Street number is 5 West 16th Street.



All the estate, right, title and interest of the parties to this action whether present or fuure, vested or contingent, of dower, courtesy or otherwise in and to said property will be included in said sale. The above described premises will be sold subject to covenants and restrictions contained in instruments recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 456 of Conveyances page 55 and in Liber 468 of Conveyances, page 601, in so far as said covenants and restrictions may be in force and effect.
Dated, New York, September 30, 1911.
ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, Referee.
RUDOLF FREDERICK LAYMAN, Attorney in person, 90, Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.
STEWART & SHEARER, Attorneys for defendants Lily May Layman and others, 45, Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE CITATION.

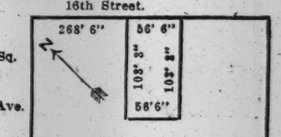
POORE, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles T. Poore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe, Smith & Howe, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1911. GARRIT SMITH, HELEN T. POORE, Executors. HOWE, SMITH & HOWE, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES FISH, plaintiff, against HENRY F. WHALEN and ABRAHAM ISEAR, defendants.—Summons. To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, May 18th, 1909. WAYNE M. MUSGRAVE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Henry F. Whalen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. John V. McAvoy, Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 15th day of September, 1911, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at New York, on September 21st, 1911. WAYNE M. MUSGRAVE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 220 Broadway, New York City.

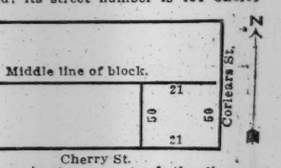
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, plaintiff, against SECOND MANHATTAN OFFICE BUILDING COMPANY et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of September, 1911, I the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-eight feet six inches southeasterly from the southeasterly corner of Fourth Avenue, commonly called Union Square East, and Sixteenth Street; running thence southwesterly, parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred and three feet three inches; thence southeasterly, parallel with Sixteenth Street, fifty-six feet six inches; thence northeasterly, again parallel with Fourth Avenue, one hundred and three feet three inches to Sixteenth Street; thence northwesterly along Sixteenth Street, fifty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street numbers One hundred and fourteen and One hundred and sixteen East Sixteenth Street.
Dated New York, September 29, 1911.
LEIGH K. LYDECKER, Referee.
THEODORE N. RIPSOM, Attorney for Plaintiff, P. O. & Office Address, 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 114 and 116 East Sixteenth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Thirty-nine thousand seven hundred eighty-five dollars and sixty-three cents, ($39,785.63,) with interest thereon from the 14th day of September, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to Four hundred twenty-four dollars and nineteen cents, ($424.19,) with interest from September 16, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Four thousand six hundred fifty dollars and sixty-nine cents ($4,650.69) and interest.
The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of Two hundred sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($262,500) upon which there is now due the sum of Two hundred sixty-three thousand four hundred twenty-six dollars, ($263,426,) with interest on Two hundred sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars, ($262,500,) at six per cent. from March 1, 1911, together with accrued interest to said date amounting to Seven thousand one hundred eighty-two dollars and ninety-six cents, ($7,182.96;) subject also to a second mortgage of Five thousad dollars ($5,000) with interest thereon from September 1, 1910 at six per cent.; subject also to leases of the present occupants; also subject to rights, if any, under a conditional bill of sale filed by A. B. See Electric Elevator Company in the New York County Register's Office November 15, 1910.
Dated New York, September 29, 1911.
LEIGH K. LYDECKER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET A. ANDERSON, Plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH KLEIN, Mary Klein, Louis Lowinson, Crown Holding Company and Henrietta Seckel, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of September, 1911, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at the point of intersection of the northerly side of Cherry Street and the westerly side of Corlears Street; running thence westerly along said northerly side of Cherry Street twenty-one feet more or less thence northerly and parallel with Corlears Street fifty feet more or less; thence, easterly and parallel with the northerly side of Cherry Street twenty-one feet more or less; to the westerly side of Corlears Street; and thence southerly along said westerly side of Corlears Street fifty feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 484 Cherry Street.
Dated New York, September 21st, 1911.
ALEXANDER A. MAYPER, Referee.
ELLERY O. ANDERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 484 Cherry Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred Ninety-three and 75-100 dollars ($12,893.75,) with interest thereon from the 7th day of September, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to $327.46, with interest from September 14th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $389.08 and interest.
Dated New York, September 21st, 1911.
ALEXANDER A. MAYPER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY SAY, Plaintiff, against NATHAN KOHN, SARAH KOHN, his wife, and NATHANIA ANSPACHER, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer the premises directed by said judgment to be sold

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Branches in over 300 leading cities in America, Europe and Africa. Pupils traveling may transfer the value of their lessons from one city to another without additional cost.
PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS AT SCHOOL OR RESIDENCE DAY OR EVENINGS
BEST OF NATIVE TEACHERS.
Terms reasonable. Catalogue on application.
GRAND PRIZES AT ALL RECENT EXPOSITIONS.

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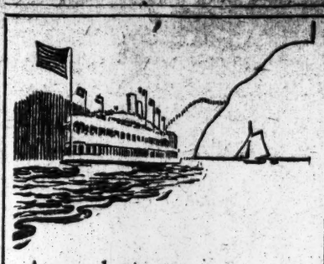

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:36|Sun sets..5:43|Moon sets..A. M.

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:48	2:57	8:33	9:29
Governors Island	3:30	3:28	9:38	10:23
Hell Gate	5:20	5:18	11:18	12:03

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 1.

SS Caledonia, Glasgow, Sept. 23.
SS Lapland, Antwerp, Sept. 23.
SS Iroquois, London, Sept. 15.
SS Taormina, Naples, Sept. 19.
SS Batavia, Hamburg, Sept. 16.
SS Suruga, Algiers, Sept. 13.
SS St. Renald, Port Said, Sept. 9.
SS Prins Willem III., Haiti, Sept. 26.
SS Colorado, Galveston, Sept. 24.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 28.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 30.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Sept. 30.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 30.
SS Porto Rico, Baltimore, Sept. 29.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Venezia, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
President Lincoln, Hamburg	———	9:00 A.M.
Duca di Abruzzi, Naples.	———	11:00 A.M.

City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Birchfield, Montevideo	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Zulia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, San Domingo	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Guantanamo	———	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	———

SAIL THURSDAY.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tennyson, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Alleghany, Haiti	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Katahdin, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.
El Sigio, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

Suplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Michigan	Antwerp	Sept. 17
Columbia	Gibraltar	Sept. 17
Brantwood	St. Lucia	Sept. 21
Columbian	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Charlois	Rotterdam	Sept. 17
Seguranca	Nassau	Sept. 28
Minnetonka	London	Sept. 23
Victoria Luise	Hamburg	Sept. 23
Noordam	Rotterdam	Sept. 23
Argentina	Patras	Sept. 20
President Grant	Southampton	Sept. 22
Christopher	Para	Sept. 20

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

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S. S. MOLTKE (12,500 Tons.)
SAILS Oct. 12, 2 P. M.

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*PRES. LINCOLN	Oct. 3,	9 A. M.
VICTORIA LUISE	Oct. 7,	10 A. M.
*PRES. GRANT	Oct. 10,	11 A. M.
†AMERIKA	Oct. 14,	10 A. M.

†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. *Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Direct Service—PHILADELPHIA-HAMBURG.
Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
S. S. MOLTKE.....Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
†S. S. CLEVELAND (World Cruise).Oct. 21
S. S. CINCINNATI.....Nov. 1
‡Will have accommodations for limited number of passengers to MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR and VILLEFRANCHE (Riviera.)
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Turkish and Electric Baths, Swimming Pool, Four Elevators, Gymnasium, Verandah Cafe, Palm Court.

Adriatic, Oct. 5, 12:00 Noon | Lapland Oct. 7, 10:00 A. M.
St. Louis Oct. 7, 9:30 A. M. | Majestic Oct. 7, 12:00 Noon

American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis.....Oct. 7 | St. Paul.....Oct. 21
New York.....Oct. 14 | Philadelphia....Oct. 28

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnetonka, Oct. 7, 9:30 AM | Minnewaska, Oct. 21
Minnehaha, Oct. 14, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis, Oct. 28

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland (new).....Oct. 7 | Finland.....Oct. 21
Kroonland.....Oct 14 | Vaderland.....Oct. 28

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Majestic....Oct. 7, noon | Majestic.....Oct. 28
Oceanic....Oct. 14, noon | Oceanic.....Nov. 4
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Adriatic....Oct. 5, noon | Baltic.....Oct. 15
Cedric.....Oct. 12, noon | Celtic.....Oct. 26

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Kaiser Wilhelm II.
Sails Tuesday, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm
Sails Thursday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
TUESDAYS 10 A. M. THURSDAYS
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....Oct. 3 | Prinz Fried'h Wm.....Oct. 5
Kronprinz Wilhelm.....Oct. 10 | *Koenig Albert.....(Sat.) Oct. 7
*Bremen Direct.

Gibraltar—Algiers
Naples—Genoa
SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.
Berlin (new).....Oct. 21
†Princess Irene.....Nov. 18
†Omits Algiers.

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Wireless and every modern appliance.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

PERU-CHILE EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM PANAMA
16 Days New York to CALLAO.
23 Days New York to VALPARAISO.
Services to COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR
SANDERSON & SON,
Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y.
Thos. Cook & Son, 245 Broadway, 264 and 558 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., New York,
OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY — STEAMSHIP SERVICE

New Magnificent Passenger and Freight Steamers Sail Thursdays, 12 noon, Pier 16, East River, (foot Fulton St.)
JAMAICA—PANAMA—COLOMBIA,
CONNECTING FOR PACIFIC PORTS, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
17 Battery Place. Telephone 1025 Rector. Additional weekly sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans. 22

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique

Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 10th St.

*La Savoie	Oct. 5	*La Provence	Oct. 26
*La Lorraine	Oct. 12	*La Savoie	Nov. 2
La Bretagne	Oct. 19	*La Lorraine	Nov. 9

*Twin screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3:00 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-Class Passengers Only.
*Chicago .....Oct. 14
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE

MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC

ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA direct without change. Calls at AZORES and GIBRALTAR (East), ALGIERS (West). S.S. MARTHA WASHINGTON, etc., Wednesdays, 1 P. M. Thru bookings to Adriatic East Coast points, Orient and Far East (India, China, Japan).
PHELPS BROS. & CO., General Agents, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA

AZORES LISBON NAPLES NICE MARSEILLES
Mail Steamers Sailing Weekly (approx.) Calling at Villefranche as scheduled. Three bookings all over the world.
Ask for "Portugal," "Italy," or "Riviera" Booklets.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

CUNARD Piers foot West 14th St., N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, opposite Battery.

Sailings subject to change.
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA
DIRECT via FISHGUARD
Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals.
Fastest, Finest, Largest Quadruple Screw Turbine Steamships.
Fishguard and Liverpool.

MAURETANIA { Oct. 4, 9 A. M. / Oct. 18, 9 A. M. } LUSITANIA
Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool.
*SAXONIA Oct. 14, 10 A. M. CAMPANIA Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
*Omits call at Fishguard.

MONTREAL QUEBEC LONDON
Regular Sailings of Steamers Carrying One Class Cabin (II) and Third Class Passengers only.
MADEIRA GIBRALTAR ALGIERS
VILLEFRANCHE GENOA
NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME
See Company's Schedule for Complete Itinerary.
Ultonia .....Oct. 12 | Carpathia .....Nov. 9
Pannonia .....Oct. 26 | Caronia .....Nov. 18
Ivernia, Nov. 30.
Sailing Hour Noon.
WINTER CRUISES
ITALY, RIVIERA, EGYPT

An Opportunity

TO REACH

Southern France (Riviera) Switzerland and Italy

by the

S.S. CLEVELAND (17,000 Tons)

Leaving New York Oct. 21st

Stopping at Madeira (8 hrs.), Gibraltar (5 hrs.), Villefranche, (Nice, Riviera) $97.50 and up from where vessel continues on her World Cruise.

Ample time for sightseeing at each place.

For particulars apply to
Hamburg-American Line
41-45 Broadway, New York.

Go To Bermuda $10 Up Round Trip

Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions, Lowest Rates.
Twin Screw S. S. "Bermudian," 5530 tons, sails Oct. 11th and 21st.
Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy.
Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda.
For Illustrated pamphlets apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 264 and 353 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

Cosmo.....San Juan.....Sept. 27
Allemannia.....Savanilla.....Sept. 23
Woglinde.....

Lost

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Gentleman's black pearl and diamond scarfpin, in the neighborhood of Fulton Market; finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to Blackford's, Fulton Market, New York City.

LOST—At Century Theatre, Sept. 29, black handbag, two pair glasses, bunch keys, small amount of money. Kindly return Room 804, 31 Union Square West.

LOST—Lady's gold automobile pin, between Hippodrome and Times Square Subway station; suitable reward if returned. Owner, 37 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Watch in West 42d St. building by lady who was hurt, Sept. 26; reward; no questions asked. C 145 Times.

LOST—A batch of notes payable to Diebold Safe and Lock Co.; reward if returned to 30 Reade St., New York.

LOST—Gold fob, "S. S. B." Reward return to H. Bran, 404 East 48th St.

REWARD of $25 will be given, no questions asked, for packages containing curtains and dyed lace dress taken from messenger Wednesday, 5 o'clock, 34th St. and Broadway. Address 5 East 45th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Disappeared from home, a male tiger cat marked black and gray, wide black stripe down the back, left ear split at tip; wore a collar with two bells; suitable reward for return or information. 4 Wallace Av., Mount Vernon.

LOST—On Wednesday, brindle bull, white face, answering name of Rex. A liberal reward will be paid for his return. 2,618 Grand Av., Bronx. Mr. Flannery.

LIBERAL REWARD.
Lost French bulldog, white brindle; answers to name Bouboule; strayed Woodmere, L. I. Kirshbaum, 175 West 72d St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

20c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Sept. 30.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply Room 9, 300 Mulberry St.: Small quantity of men's clothing, small amount of cash, check, small quantity of tablecloths, trunk containing women's wearing apparel and bed-clothing, &c.

FOUND, Sept. 29—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. (Hudson Tubes). Apply 137 Christopher St.—Leather, coat, shoehorn, buttonhook, clothes, printed matter, purse, 2 books, 3 umbrellas.

FOUND, Sept. 30.—JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Stationmaster, Jersey City, N. J.: Six umbrellas, two packages, pair of rubbers, 2 raincoats.

FOUND, Sept. 30.—NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Five packages, 2 umbrellas, brush, bunch of keys, roll, commutation ticket, overcoat.

FOUND, Sept. 30.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Two umbrellas, box of lunch, raincoat.

FOUND, Sept. 30.—LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Dress, 6 packages, 7 umbrellas.

FOUND, Sept. 30.—PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Two packages, 3 umbrellas.

FOUND, Sept. 30.—ERIE RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Coat, 2 umbrellas, pair of gloves, shirtwaist, package, book, roll of papers, package of collars. Sept. 29: Tea strainer, umbrella, satchel, package of tea, knife, key, roll of music.

FOUND, Sept. 30.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA Depot. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Two raincoats, 2 umbrellas, gloves, 2 kimonos, pocketbook, nightgown. Sept. 29: Black pair of pajamas, book, shaving brush, 2 pocketbooks, can of talcum powder, 2 pairs of gloves. LONG ISLAND TRAINS: Pair of gloves, veil, package, eyeglasses, neckpiece.

Business Opportunities

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Investment of $600 with services will net good living and large interest in stable manufacturing business to a bright young man who is looking for a future; bank references and orders from railroads, automobile trade, &c., on hand; money can be secured through bills receivable. Genuine, 268 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Neat multigraph typewritten letters, 1,000, $1.50; get samples; we do printing, addressing, and mailing. Advanced Typewriting Bureau, 181 Broadway. Cortlandt—3617.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

AN OPPORTUNITY
is offered to several women of intelligence and refinement to become connected with one of the largest suburban development companies in New York. The sales department offers excellent opportunity. Application received by mail only.
C. C. FRISBIE,
Room 1,108, 347 Fifth Av.

A WOMAN OF EDUCATION under 40 to act as resident chaperon and companion in Brooklyn; references exchanged. Address C 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable taking full charge. D 44 Times.

DESIGNER ON MISSES' AND LADIES' FINE LINGERIE DRESSES; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD FUTURE TO PARTY HAVING THE ABILITY TO GET UP SNAPPY UP-TO-DATE STYLES. ADDRESS IN CONFIDENCE, BOX T 8 TIMES.

EAR SPECIALIST will train neat, intelligent young woman as office nurse; no salary while learning. D 23 Times.

EXPERIENCED girl as helper on children's dresses. Apply Monday, S. Phillips, 20 West 33d St.

FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS and approvers wanted. Apply Ogilvie, 28 East 46th St.

HOUSEWORK. — General houseworker, good plain cook and laundress; private house; four in family; reference; good wages. 243 West 128th St. Call between 8 and 11 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, can you 2 and 3 evenings a week take my dictation at your home? I own Smith Premier machine, which you can use; I have no office; my business is selling lumber; must be neat. Lumber, D 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, by sanitarium in the city; one who can take care of the office, do light bookkeeping and look after the switchboard; living at the sanitarium would be pleasant and preferable; state salary expected. D 31 Times.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand for day and evening class of commercial school; $1,200 per annum. Call or write to-day. Kaplan School, 1,731 Pitken Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Companion for lady living alone in apartment hotel; must have tact, lively disposition and preferring good home to salary, $25 month; age about 35. D 46 Times.

WANTED—Two lady canvassers with wide circle acquaintances; elegant proposition; can clear over $200 before Christmas. Address Opportunity, 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED, a competent maid for general housework in small family; references required. Inquire 460 Riverside, Apartment 112.

WE have an opening for a good-appearing, well-educated young woman, capable of earning $25 per week. Century Co., Union Square.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, by C. P. A. firm; good opportunity for thorough competent, reliable man, capable conducting important audits and investigations; state age, references, and salary expected to commence. Finance, B 287 Times Downtown.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR SEVERAL EDUCATED, INTELLIGENT MEN TO BECOME CONNECTED WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES IN NEW YORK. THE SALES DEPARTMENT OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO THOSE WHO WORK ENERGETICALLY AND INTELLIGENTLY.
C. C. FRISBIE,
ROOM 1,108, 347 FIFTH AV.

A SALESMAN—Clean, honest, temperate; must be a worker; prefer man who has had experience in selling retail grocery trade through jobbers in New York City and State; give references and salary expected. W. J. K., Needham, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable taking full charge. D 43 Times.

BOY to attend door and answer telephone; references required. Apply Superintendent, 100 East 17th St.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT OF EXTENDED EXPERIENCE WANTED BY A BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY. STATE SALARY AND REFERENCE. BUILDERS, D. 15 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR.—A young man as chauffeur, (married,) for out-of-town position, but must be an expert city driver as well as mechanic; personal references required. Address by letter only Babcock, Room 1,015, Brunswick Bldg.

DRAFTSMAN wanted for high-grade tracing and lettering. D 10 Times.

ENTRY CLERK—Who is rapid at figures and can take from call; salary $10 to start; permanent position, with advancement. Clerk, 378 Times Downtown.

LACES.—Experienced stock clerk by large lace importer. Laces, 324 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—White, 14 to 16 years of age, neat in appearance; must have some education and be trustworthy. Reply to D. & C., in own handwriting, giving references. X 239 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for popular line of waists and dresses for well-established trade; must be thoroughly experienced through South; commission basis; must have good past record. Greenberg-Wiener & Co., 42 Wooster St., N. Y.

SALESMAN to sell Waltham watches on installment; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMAN, South and Far West, to handle exceptional line of ladies' and junior dresses; strictly commission only. Address F. W., 314 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Well-known New York hardware house wants an experienced builders' hardware salesman; also other salesmen of general hardware and factory supplies. Address, giving full particulars, age, experience, and salary expected, X 240 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to handle ladies' muslin underwear as side line; only those with established trade need apply; good chance for right men. Address by mail only, Mutual Ladies' Underwear, 820 Broadway.

SALESMAN, retail clothing; experience; to take charge of credit store out of town; excellent opportunity for man with executive ability who can make good. Adelberg & Berman, 132 Bleecker St.

SALEMAN, to sell bakers, confectioners, and retail grocers a line of pure extracts; must be a man who is able to command a trade in this line; salary and expenses. 558-560 West 171st St.

SALESMEN wanted for new model slicing machine; practical, attractive, lowest priced; liberal commission; secure quickly; forenoons, 1,230 Boston Road, Supply Co.

SALESMEN.—Two high-grade salesmen on straight commission basis who desire to earn from $30 a week up on new specialties now being exploited. D 25 Times.

SALESMAN—For wholesale grocery; Christian; preference to one experienced in this line who has some trade of his own. C 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and REMINGTON OPERATOR wanted in prominent mercantile house; must be experienced, quick, and accurate; age limit 25 years; salary to start about $15 per week. Apply in own handwriting to Box S 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large corporation wants bright young chief clerk for department; must be good stenographer, typewriter, and correspondent; one with mechanical experience preferred; first-class opportunity for right man. Machinery, P. O. Box, 1,400 New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, stenographer; none need apply not capable of doing good work; state salary and experiences; good opportunity for advancement offered capable person. X 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for mail-order office; multigraph operator preferred; state experience and salary expected at start. Box 76, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

STUDIOUS and energetic young men can add to their salaries from $20 to $50 each week without interfering with present employment. Call between 1 and 5, 1,852 50 Church St.; Mr. Cameron.

TOOL DESIGNERS.—Experts on punches and dies; only top-notchers capable of earning big money need apply; a first-class proposition for the right kind of man; work in N. Y. City; write, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Address Designers, care Allen Adv. Agency, 45 West 34th St.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY offered to a young man who can develop to a position of responsibility on trade journal; ability to work in both editorial and advertising departments and a knowledge of textiles are required. Address Manager, A. D. T., 444 Broome St.

VARNISH SALESMAN to handle our extensive line among the trade; must have executive ability. Michael McNamara Varnish Works, 254 Pearl St.

WANTED—SALESMAN.

A FIRST-CLASS COLOR PRINTING SALESMAN, COMMANDING GOOD BUSINESS, TO CONNECT WITH LARGE COLOR-PRINTING HOUSE. REPLY WILL BE CONSIDERED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS
COLOR PRINTING,
1,364 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A college man to begin in the stock room; excellent opportunity. Address, stating age and salary expected, by letter only, Allen Agency, 45 West 34th St.

WANTED
SALES COACH TO DIRECT 25 SALESMEN SELLING RESIDENCE PROPERTY; ONLY HIGH-GRADE MAN WHO HAS ORGANIZED SUCCESSFUL SELLING FORCE OF REAL ESTATE SALESMEN CONSIDERED. APPLY FRED N. VAN PATTEN, HOTEL BRESLIN, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST., TUESDAY, OCT. 3, ALL DAY AFTER 10 A. M.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED experienced checking clerk for large advertising agency; must be a careful worker, understand typography; good advancement to right young man. X 57 Times.

WE HAVE an opening for a high-class realty salesman or sales manager; position paying from $3,500 to $6,500 per year; this is a high-class opening in a high-class established, well-known business for a high-class man. Write R. L. Kilby, 19 East 11th St., N. Y. City.

WE require services of a bright young man; must have knowledge of stenography and typewriting; good chance of advancement for right party. Address, stating where previously employed and what salary expected. B 289 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Domestic.

MISS BRINKLEY
Employment Agency,
507 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6892 Bryant.
Opens houses, installs cleaners, supplies competent servants, governesses, and housekeepers. References personally investigated.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A CULTURED young woman desires position as social secretary or as doctor's assistant; references. Address C. M., 263 West 125th.

AA 1 SECRETARY.
Proficient young woman seeks position. C 156 Times.

AS RESIDENT seamstress, or nursery governess, position of trust; highest references. Y 4 Times.

BILLING or tabulating work; some stenography; competent; Smith Premier typewriter. B 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady, (25,) 7 years' experience, good writer, neat, accurate; best references; salary $16. Box 708, 321 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Seven years' experience; capable taking charge of office, payroll, files, &c; references. D 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; young lady seeks position; 7 years' experience; references. B 279 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—For expense of trip to Southern California, refined, thoroughly capable young lady will act as companion to elderly or invalid lady; no salary; best references. Address D 39 Times.

COMPANION, SECRETARY, or mother's help on board liner bound for British Isles, by matron. 2,401 West 42d St., Minneapolis, Minn.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—Lady relinquishing housekeeping desires places for these excellent servants. Competent, good tempered, honest, faithful, willing; rare treasures. C 155 Times.

DRESSMAKER, two, wish work, in and out. Csombal, 779 Prospect Av., Bronx.

DRESSMAKER, colored; competent maker; latest street, evening wear, women and misses'; best reference; by day; home preferred. Mrs. W. J. Mitchell, 214 West 84th.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

DRESSMAKER, all around; $2.50 daily; kimonos, dresses; alterations; stylish; obliging. Phone 5169-R River.

GENTLEMAN retiring wishes to place secretary; capable taking full charge. C 172 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined girl wants position as housekeeper for 2 or 3 adults. Telephone 4900 Riverside, Apartment 14.

KINDERGARTNER.—Graduate, primary methods, desires position, visiting instructor to children. E. C., 335 Convent Av.

KINDERGARTENER in private school or family; experienced; reference. H. H., 263 West 125th.

LAUNDRESS.—Fine French laundress wants high-class family washing, hamper, dozen; shirts, curtains, blankets, French lingerie equal private house; reference. Tel. 4560 Lenox, 184 East 79th.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, capable woman seeks position; highest references. Address H, Times.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Where full force is kept; excellent references. D 2 Times.

NEAT GIRL, good cook and laundry maid, in bachelor's apartment. G. R., 140 West 19th.

NURSE and COMPANION.—By lady as nurse and companion to invalid or any position of trust; references. Companion, 465 Amsterdam Av.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer, 8 years' experience, desires position of trust where ability will be appreciated. D 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant, beginner; few months' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, good speller; no agency; American; $6. B 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position where good work is appreciated; ambitious, rapid, accurate; 6 years' experience; $15. Address X 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking any dictation; young American lady of refinement; reference. B 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; ten years' experience, commercial and publishing; accurate, neat; salary, $18. C 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education, executive ability; 6 years' experience; references; $15. C 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; 6 years' experience; rapid operator; references; $15. B 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient, capable woman desires position as stenographer; several years' experience; understands details office work; salary $15 to $18. L. C., 3,535 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; four years' experience; references. Bray, 136 West 61st St.

WANTED—Position of companion by gentlewoman of education; references exchanged. C 132 Times.

WIDOW of good family, cultured and accustomed to traveling, desires position as traveling companion or social secretary. References exchanged. C 138 Times.

WOMAN OF REFINEMENT, good disposition, trustworthy, desires position in family where there are children who need the personal care of cultured woman. C 159 Times.

YOUNG lady as companion to elderly lady; travels; best references. Room 213, 541 East 73th.

YOUNG LADY of refinement would like position of companion to elderly lady or invalid. X 50 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 67 Murray St. Tel. 5988 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Qualified, complyingly submits very reasonable estimates. Krauss, 284 West 21st St. Telephone 1182 Chelsea.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; specialty, opening, closing, adjusting, complicated accounts; corporation work. Schultz, 89 Delancey.

ADJUDGED A BONEHEAD, but not discharged; 30 years old; law graduate; has executive ability, capacity for hard work, and can handle men; wishing change, seeks employment with party willing to test him. Industry, C 151 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry; 15 years' experience; clean record, never been dismissed, seeks position offering future advancement; reference from employer. X 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Expert accountant, writes up books, regular intervals, moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and expert for evening work; write up books, post books, and trial balance and balance sheet. B 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced man, mature years, wants suitable position; high-class references. Reasonable, Box 4, 92 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with business education; experienced double-entry bookkeeper or assistant. C 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT.—By middle-aged man; experienced, accurate; reference. B 275 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15 years old, desires employment after 8 P. M.; willing to work at anything. Address (S. R.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 17 years old, public school graduate; can operate telephone switchboard; also typewriter; good penman. Address (B. S.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 18 years old, would like position to run an elevator; references. Address (D. T.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife, take care of gentleman's place; experience; references. D 38 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and MECHANIC.—Reliable; references; wishes position, private family. Chauffeur, care Mosseder, 1,609 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Aged 21; careful driver; experienced; desires position, private family. Orsenigo, 206 East 110th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 30, married; best of references; own repairs; all around handy; wife, laundress or housework if expected; only steady position wanted. Louis Ladany, 749 Tinton Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Clean, competent married man, (26,) experienced; afraid of no car trouble; moderate salary; first-class references. Chauffeur, 950 Sixth Av.

CHAUFFEUR, neat and reliable; best of references. D 37 Times.

COLLECTOR or SALESMAN.—Young man, aged 21, as collector or salesman. Grunhut, 790 Amsterdam Av.

COLUMBIA graduate, 23, tutor; private family preferred; excellent credentials, or business position, where education and hard work count. C 124 Times.

COOK AND BUTLER.—Colored couple with private family as cook and butler; good city references. M. M. Hamilton, 44 West 99th St., care Grosvenor.

COOK, &c.—Young Japanese, conscientious, competent as cook, butler, valet; also able to take entire charge of gentleman's place, wants time to study; 3 years last position. Hayashi, 798 Lexington Av.

COOK.—Japanese, first-class cook, honest, sober, and neat, wishes position in family or club; best references. Kuru, 798 Lexington Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical detailer and tracer, with shop experience, wants position. 539 70th St., Brooklyn.

FUR SALESMAN, traveling and city, desires position; can furnish references. D 1 Times.

GARDENER.—Head graduate all agriculture and horticulture branches; age 38; married; wants position on private estate; life experience; wages, $60 up. 330 East 81st St., care of Mrs. Stack.

ITALIAN TOURISTS needing services of a competent English-speaking guide are invited to apply to the undersigned, a Venetian, thoroughly conversant with Italian, (especially Florentine,) monuments, and art. Arturo Durelli, Via dell' Arionto, 2, Florence.

JAPANESE butler and valet, absolutely first class; highest references, each over year. Jiro, 330 East 57th.

J. H. P. BROWN, Masseur, is open for treatments at home of clientele; medical reference; telephone, 9039 Schuyler.

MAN must have work of some kind to support his wife and five children; has done porter's work, but is willing and anxious to do anything; speaks some English; references. Address (Mr. W.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

MANAGER-JANITOR.—Position wanted as manager-janitor of an apartment dwelling. If interested address Experienced Mechanic, J. J. O'Connell, 395 Dean St., Brooklyn.

NURSE, attendant and companion to invalid by middle aged Swede; highly recommended; city references. R. B.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

OPENING WANTED by a young man of exceptional ability in office of high-grade concern; thoroughly experienced in every detail of office system and management; will accept nominal position; salary moderate. B 270 Times Downtown.

PARQUET, hardwood floors cleaned, refinished, polished equal to new, by expert; references; reasonable; city or country. Mehrtens, 353 West 44th St.

POSITION WANTED.
Young man, high school education, wants position; willing to go everywhere. D 4 Times.

PROOFREADER.—Expert, wide awake, active; desires position in editorial department; knowledge printing. Franklin, D 17 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 3 years' experience and reference in large skirt house, also acquainted with cloaks and suits, with some selling ability. D 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, thorough business man; English, German, French, Bohemian, partly Italian, Spanish; long experience, seeks position as office manager or manager of export department; best references. C 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school education and literary ability, desires position in a newspaper, magazine or a large publishing house; best reference. Alter Brody, 25 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) graduate, studying chemistry, desires position in laboratory; references; $5-$6. B 264 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co. (Agency)
STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

A1 COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—Swedish, thoroughly experienced; good references; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av.—Tel. 8875 Madison.—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COMPETENT colored help, all trades, supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th St. 'Phone 1588 Riverside.

COOK, general workers, day workers, porters, elevator man. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7288 Morningside.

COOK.—Swedish, good references; capable; $30. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St.

COOKS—Swedish, competent and reliable, at Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th.

COOPER'S AGENCY, 657 6TH AV., 38TH ST. Established 1888.

COOKING AND COARSE WASHING.—Young woman.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Verified references.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, or mother's helper.

LAUNDRESS by German woman.
Servants registered for city and country.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th Street. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

MRS. MALMBERG'S Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly at 352 4th Av.—Reliable servants for private families. Established 1881.

NURSE.—For children; capable and experienced. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St.

WAITRESS—Swedish, thoroughly competent and reliable; $35. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

57TH AV., 47.—Large and small rooms, private baths; transients and table guests.

77TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Double, single rooms; home cooking; well-kept, homelike house; references.

16TH, 20, 22, 88 WEST.—Large rooms; newly decorated; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms in well-kept Southern home; persons with reliable references.

47TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large room, private bath; telephone; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house and table strictly first-class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; first-class references.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Room and board for gentleman; valet; large parlor; suitable for physician.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms on second floor; references.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Large, small well-heated; electric light, hot water, telephone, excellent board.

58TH ST., 37 WEST, (near "L" and Subway.)—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths, electric lights; table guests; references.

63D ST., 183 WEST.—Lady having beautiful private home will board two gentlemen or married couple; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, baths; families accommodated.

75D, 172 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, second floor, with toilet, bath; other desirable large rooms; exceptional table; references; table board.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—For Fall and Winter months, desirable rooms, with board; references.

72D ST., 134 WEST.—Suite; desirable for gentlemen; large front; private baths; medium; meals optional.

72D, 260 WEST.—Large front rooms, steam-heated.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; sunny; private bath; refined surroundings; reference.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—17th year; rooms, private bath; parlor dining; references.

76TH ST., 289 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, single and double rooms; private bath, hot water, parlor dining, excellent table; table guests; telephone.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Refined, exclusive home for desirable people; new throughout; generous table; telephone.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large second-story front, newly decorated, adjoining bath; parlord dining; references.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Rooms, newly decorated; baths; electricity. Schuyler, 8397.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Table guest accommodated; all home cooking; select parlor dining room.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate gentleman or couple; exclusive, refined Jewish home; access surface, Subway, elevated; references exchanged.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant large, warm rooms; handsomely furnished; every convenience; telephone; superior board.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Suite of two rooms; hot and cold water; single room; table board.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, select; excellent board; table guests; parlor dining; reasonable; telephone.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Rooms to those appreciating well-ordered house; excellent table; table guests.

95TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; private bath; business people preferred; telephone.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board, for family or gentlemen; convenient Subway, elevated.

96TH, 61 WEST.—Rooms, with board; reasonable terms.

101ST ST., 331 WEST.—Sunny front room; river view; refined private family; elevator apartment; telephone; lavatory; maid service; gentlemen preferred. Gaston.

103D ST., 252 West.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; refined home; boarding house eliminated; table guests.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table guests; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

104TH, 81 WEST.—Elegant rooms, bath, steam; excellent table; refined surroundings; table guests accommodated.

117TH ST., 435 West.—Large front room; well furnished; southern exposure; excellent table.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Students' dining hall, $5, 3 meals; home cooking.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Small room; well furnished; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

122D, 520 WEST.—Attractive front, modern room; telephone, electricity, elevator; reasonable; board optional. Kerker.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

123D ST., 148 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; excellent table. Telephone 6289L Morningside. Reference.

131ST ST., 204 WEST.—Large and small rooms; good closets; excellent table; American family; telephone.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional, homelike accommodations; wholesome, well-served meals; table guests.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, second floor, adjoining bath; southern exposure, overlooking Hudson River; good board; telephone; moderate; reference; table guests.

145TH ST, 412 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; superior table; references exchanged; table guests.

149TH ST., 558 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—German family offers accommodations for a few desirable parties; thorough cleanliness; excellent meals; homelike comforts; table guests.

A fine location, opposite Park, convenient to all lines of cars; floor, two large and two small rooms; every room steam heated, and running water; private bath; telephone; references exchanged. 41 West 124th.

ALLIANCE HOUSE,
258-260 West 44th St.
Quiet place for quiet people; in the very centre of the city, catering only to a respectable class; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartment, and private bathroom; also parlor and sleeping room, with running water; single and double rooms; steam heated; elevator service; popular rates; special rates for permanent guests.

LENOX, 251.—Very handsome, large three-windowed alcove room; second floor; bath; married couple or gentlemen; superior board; every convenience; references.

THREE SPACIOUS SUNNY ROOMS; private house; home cooking; American family; references. C 133 Times.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Handsome back parlor; private bath; two large connecting rooms; telephone; table guests.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Desirable, large rooms; view Stuyvesant Park; reference; telephone; board optional.

16TH, 132 EAST.—Elegant large room, steam-heated; bath; board; references; Subway convenient.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

1—IRVING PLACE, 53, Gramercy Park District.—Nicholas Fish mansion; attractive to those desiring quiet, well-ordered house; breakfasts served in rooms; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone; references; table guests accommodated.

MADISON AV., 486.—Couple wishing refined home can have large third floor alcove room; large closets; reference.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms, with board; telephone; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, (Near Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. 'Phone 1795—Main.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN desires room and board with private family; near Subway or "L," between 54th and 125th St.; first-class references. C 146 Times.

BY gentleman, for Winter; wife, part Winter; in refined private family; no other boarders; 60th to 110th west, at $10 and $20 per week. C 149 Times.

Middle-aged lady wants room and board; first-class surroundings and family; west side, above 70th St.; $8 weekly. Address W., 263 West 125th.

Two ladies desire single heated rooms; board; 72d to 96th Sts., West. A. M. E., 296 Central Park West.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; every convenience; private house; fine location.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house, charming suites, accommodate 2, 4, single; electric lights; references.

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Square rooms; southern exposure; running water; particular people; references.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Parlor floor, single or en suite; newly furnished and decorated; other rooms.

21ST ST., 210 WEST, (7th Av.)—Newly furnished, heated, elevator, electric light. Ash L. Woodward.

23D ST., 826 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, $4, $6; hall rooms, $2.50; back parlor; transients.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable double, single rooms; large closets; bath, running water; $8-$5; gentlemen.

37TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; hardwood floor; gentlemen only.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms; private bath; all conveniences; for gentlemen.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath; smaller room, running water; reference; gentlemen.

52D, 286 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; newly furnished; refined, private family.

52D ST., 238, west of Broadway.—Large front room, bath, suitable for two gentlemen; reasonable.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath, telephone; parlor, with piano; all conveniences.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Unusually desirable room, near bath; attractively furnished; all improvements; reasonable.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large sunny rooms; single or en suite; baths; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

70TH ST., 188 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentlemen only; references.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; hot water supply; telephone; reference.

70TH, 250 WEST.—Large front room in private house for gentleman; references.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; one flight; every convenience.

72D ST., 302 WEST, near Riverside.—Nicely furnished large room, first floor; running water; 'phone.

73D, 160 WEST.—Very pleasant room in private house; all modern conveniences; gentlemen only.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractice large and single rooms; baths; southern exposure; Subway and "L."

73D ST., 177 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; southern exposure; private family; breakfast if desired; references.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful large single or connecting; private house; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—All hotel conveniences, private baths, 'phones, electricity, steam; parlor dining

CHARGES QUEER PLOT IN SUING PINKERTONS

Chief Dougherty, Sir Donald Mann, and New York Alienists Named in Russell's Action.

ORIGIN IN A LAND SUIT

Detective Burns, Whom Montreal Millionaire Employed After Discharging Pinkertons, Alleges a Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—The suit brought by David Russell, the Canadian millionaire, for $250,000 damages against the Pinkerton Detective Agency and Mr. MacNamara, its Montreal manager, in which the plaintiff alleges that the agency lent itself to conspiracy to have him committed to an insane asylum, is attracting widespread attention in Canada at present. Mr. Russell twenty years ago was a shipping clerk in St. John, N. B., at a weekly salary of about $15, but is now rated as worth between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000.

He was on the stand Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week and told of the alleged conspiracy of which he contends he was to have been the victim.

Primarily Mr. Russell's suit charges a conspiracy to swindle him through a woman's instrumentality, but the events leading up to it appear, according to Mr. Russell's testimony, to have arisen from another suit for $1,250,000 he has pending against R. N. Greenshields over a land dispute. Mr. Russell has charged that Mr. Greenshields was behind the attempts to swindle him. This suspicion, he said, deepened when MacNamara of Pinkerton's told him one day that if he would not proceed against a man named Patterson of Pittsburgh on a charge of attempted swindling through the agency of a Mrs. Allan of New York, "the same party" who settled a previous land action for $125,000 with him (Russell) would also settle the land action which Russell now had pending against Mr. Greenshields. Witness asserted that this "same party" was Sir Donald Mann.

In October last year, he said, he was crossing Dominion Square, when a man leaped out from behind a tree and endeavored to attack him, but he repulsed him. Another attack was made a week later, and again Mr. Russell said he repulsed his assailant. Shortly after a woman appeared, Mr. Russell said, who sought an interview with him, giving purely sentimental reasons for it. Her requests, he said, were so frequent that his suspicions were aroused, and he sought the advice of Chief of Detectives Carpenter, who advised Mr. Russell to see Mr. McNamara of Pinkerton's. Mr. Russell did so, and of that interview with Mr. McNamara and subsequent events Mr. Russell testified at length.

The witness said he was 42 years of age, and described himself as a man of means. He said that in October, 1910, when the troubles, of which this suit is the outcome, originated, he was interested in a land suit involving more than $1,250,000. The alleged conspiracy, he said, began on Oct. 6 of last year.

"On that day," said Mr. Russell, "J. S. Patterson of Pittsburgh and a woman he said was his wife registered at the Hotel Windsor, Montreal, and that morning I received four messages from my secretary, saying that he wanted to see me. Finally the woman telephoned me. I said she would have to see me in the reception room. I met her at the door of the reception room, when she said she was there with her husband, and wanted me to go out with her. I said I did not want anything to do with her, and started back to my office in the hotel, and as I passed the main corridor I saw the man supposed to be her husband loitering around by the elevator. About an hour after that I reported to Chief Carpenter what had taken place. He advised me to carry a gun."

Chief Carpenter, he said, told him there was a big job on and gave him a loaded gun, which he persuaded him to carry.

Mr. Russell said that he subsequently sent the pistol back to Chief Carpenter, when, he said, "I found that the Chief had played me false," that is, when he found out about the alleged plot to place him in an insane asylum.

"As Carpenter had refused to handle the matter," Mr. Russell continued, "I asked the Pinkertons to send a couple of men to the hotel to see who these people were. McNamara told me that he had two men there, one at the ladies' entrance and the other at the main entrance. I told him I wanted to find out why these Patterson people were around my office. He undertook to do that on behalf of the Pinkertons, and said he would put a couple of men on the train to watch them when they went back to New York that night.

"That was on Oct. 7, and on Oct. 8 he reported to me by 'phone that he had lost them, but was following their baggage. On Oct. 9 or 10 he reported to me that he had found something about the woman, and that the man was staying at some hotel in New York, and he was trying to shadow him. On Oct. 10 I paid McNamara $2,000 as a deposit, because I said there would be other investigations I wanted to make."

On Oct. 13 Mr. Russell said, he chartered a special car, and accompanied by his secretary, Mr. McNamara, and four other men, he went to New York, arriving there the next morning, and, failing to get rooms at the Hotel Belmont, went to the Plaza. There, he said, he met Supt. Dougherty, then of Pinkertons, and now a Deputy Police Commissioner of New York. He said that he showed Dougherty a letter he had written to Chief Patterson, giving particulars of the alleged plot against him.

"I threw the letter down," said Mr. Russell, "when Dougherty picked it up and said, 'That's not the way to play the badger game.' I said, 'I didn't come here to learn how they played the game, but to find why they played it on me.' Dougherty said, 'Do you think they could play it that way at the Plaza?' I said, 'They could under similar conditions if the house detectives allowed it to be done,' and Dougherty said, 'You are all wrong; Patterson is a respectable man, and has a company of $7,000,000.'

"Then I said, 'Dougherty, I'll bet you $1,000 to $10 that your report is false,' and I pulled out a draft on the Bank of Nova Scotia, and said I would put it up that I was right.' But Dougherty said that being a Pinkerton agent he could not bet. (Laughter.) He said that the woman was simply a bad woman, but I know that from the start."

After this Mr. Russell said he telephoned his lawyers, Kellogg and Rose, and Mr. Rose at once came over to see him, when he told Mr. Rose the whole story.

"Mr. Rose then looked at me and said: 'This looks like a big game, and if I were you I would employ the Burns' Detective Agency at once.' I told hom that I was going to Pittsburgh and had Gorman and Bush with me and was safe. He said, 'You are making a mistake. You should shake the whole bunch and start in with the Burns' men.'"

Despite what Mr. Rose advised, Mr. Russell said he went on to Pittsburgh with Bush and Gorman, and went to see Chief McCuaig of the Pittsburgh police, who sent a man with him to see the Patterson steel plant. It was ten or fifteen miles out of Pittsburgh, he said, and what he saw looked more like a woodshed than a $7,000,000 concern. Later it was explained to him that there were about thirty plants in all, and that the entire lot were worth $7,000,000.

At the Pittsburgh Club, Mr. Russell said, he was informed that Patterson was "all right." He then told of an interview he had with Patterson in the Pittsburgh police headquarters. After a few days in Pittsburgh, and again being told that everybody said that Patterson was "all right," he wired the Pinkertons in New York that he was assured of Patterson's bona fides.

When he got back to New York, however, Mr. Russell said, he began to think about certain statements made to him in Pittsburgh, and he went to R. G. Dun & Co. for a report on the interests of which Patterson claimed to be the manager. He got the report, hurried back to Montreal, and at once called up McNamara of Pinkertons', and told him to consider himself discharged. He also asked McNamara to return the $2,000 he paid him.

Soon after John Russell, a brother of the plaintiff, was telegraphed to to come to Montreal and look after Mr. Russell, it being alleged that the witness had become insane. He was told that his brother was in Montreal on business, and added that he believed the report because he could not persuade himself that his brother was in the alleged plot against him.

Then he told of another visit to New York and of the receipt, on arrival there, of a message from Chief Carpenter, in which Carpenter told him to remain in New York to get important information. He said he did so, and met McNamara, who said "the man" who was to settle the matter was in New York. Mr. Russell testified that McNamara said the man was "Dan Mann," (Sir Donald.)

Testimony was then offered of the effort made to get John Russell in Montreal to look after Mr. Russell in his alleged mentally weak condition, and of the putting into operation of the plot to get him into the asylum on Oct. 24. On Oct. 29 Mr. Russell said he learned of the plot and of the alleged part that Dr. T. G. Roddick played in the affair in making a statement that Mr. Russell ought to be examined. Dr. Roddick is now in Atlantic City, and a commission has been appointed to proceed there and examine him. It is also alleged that Dr. Carlos MacDonald had been asked to take part as an alienist, but that he refused to have anything to do with the case, as did also another alienist.

Several doctors of Montreal have been called regarding the mentality of Mr. Russell, among them Dr. Ralph A. Wesley and Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, both of whom testified to the excellent mental condition of the plaintiff.

William J. Burns, the New York detective, who succeeded the Pinkertons in Mr. Russell's employ, is now here and will take the stand this week. Burns says he is convinced Mr. Russell is the victim of an "infamous conspiracy."

McCLURE'S IN A MERGER.

New Company Organized to Take In "The Ladies' World."

Following the lead of Everybody's, the American Magazine, and Hampton's, which have recently consolidated with other publications, McClure's Magazine will this week add to its field of operations. The magazine has been transferred by S. S. McClure to a new publishing company, to be known as The McClure's Publications, Inc. It will include, besides McClure's, the magazine known as The Ladies' World and the McClure book-publishing business.

Of the new company Charles D. Lanier of the Review of Reviews is Chairman of the Board of Directors, but it is stated that he will act largely in an advisory capacity. For their interest in the Ladies' World Arthur Moore and C. C. Hoge receive stock in the new corporation, while Frederick L. Collins joins the new concern as a recruit from the Butterick publishing house. Mr. Collins and Cameron McKenzie, Mr. McClure's son-in-law and Treasurer of the McClure Company, have been friends for many years, and it was through their joint efforts that the movement toward consolidation on a larger publishing basis was undertaken.

Mr. McClure explained his reasons for the amalgamation when asked about them at his home at Ossining last night.

"It is simply because the day of the single monthly magazine has passed," he said, "and the day of the attainment of larger units in the publishing business has arrived. The expenses of conducting a magazine now are so heavy that the addition of another magazine to the work of the organization, once it is built up, materially benefits both, especially when the magazines are not in competition with each other. I have a splendid group of young men in our organization, and they have larger opportunities under the new plan. I retain my post as editor of McClure's, and there will be no changes in the staff of the magazine."

ARREST BARBER FOR MURDER

Shaving a Man When Taken—Charged with Killing Italian Countryman.

Rafello Allocolo, a barber, was arrested at his shop at Broadway and the Rockaway Road, Jamaica, at noon yesterday, while he was in the act of shaving a man, on a charge of murder. The prisoner is 34 years old and has been in Jamaica for some months. Besides his work as barber he has been acting as an agent for an insurance company among his countrymen, and has been a conspicuous figure because of his apparent prosperity.

Information was given to District Attorney De Witt last week by some of he Italians of Jamaica that Allocolo was the man who, on Sept. 8, 1907, during a quarrel over a woman, shot and killed Nicoli Joseri of Hoboken, N. J.

Allocolo denies emphatically that he is the man wanted. When he reached the Jamaica Station several of his brothers, who are all well-to-do business men in the Italian quarter in Jamaica, offered bail in whatever sum was demanded, but this was refused.

'WEAPONS' WERE NOT DEADLY

Man Who Dropped Envelope Opener and Gauge, After Stabbing, Goes Free.

Charged with carrying deadly weapons—which proved to be an envelope opener and a carpenter's gauge—Michael Denardo of 278 Mott Street was discharged by Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Court yesterday morning. He was arrested Saturday evening at Hester and Centre Streets by Policeman Thomas McCartney while he was being pursued by a crowd crying "Murder!"

When he was being arraigned in the Mulberry Street Station an excited person rushed in and stated that a man had been stabbed in a saloon at Mulberry and Grand Streets. McCartney hurled there and found John Monsini, a laborer, of 139 Mulberry Street, suffering from stab wounds in the side and right arm. He was hurried to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Donardo was taken there, but Monsini did not identify him. The "weapons" which were found in the street, where Donardo had thrown them, were examined by the Magistrate, who decided that as they were not concealed, and as they were ordinary tools of trade, and as Monsini did not identify Donardo, his only course was to discharge the prisoner.

Mortally Hurt by a Motor Cycle.

Alva Dooley, an oculist, of 385 East 157th Street, the Bronx, is near death in the Fordham Hospital with a fractured skull and concussion of the brain, the injuries being received when he was struck by a motor cycle yesterday afternoon. The police are hunting for the motor cyclist. Dooley is expected to die.

CHIRIS

(Pronounced Sheris)

Take a teaspoonful of pure olive oil each day before meals. You will soon realize that you are deriving great benefit. But be sure you take Chiris Olive Oil.

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Have Firm Flesh, Perfect Digestion and Clear Complexions

Not only is Chiris the most delicious of all olive oils, but it is the purest and richest in pure food values. It is the first pressing of selected French olives, bottled in France.

Send 10c for a trial bottle and our pamphlet, "The Medicinal Value of Olive Oil."

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY,
American agents for Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France.
Dept. "E," 18 Platt St.
New York.

OLIVE OIL

RAIN STOPS FLIGHTS WHEN CHURCHES FAIL

Long Island Meet, Protected by Injunction, Is Called Off, and 2,000 Persons Get Drenched.

ONLY FOUR AVIATORS GO UP

Americans, Piqued at the Action of the Club Officials, Go Soaring When They Decide on No Flights.

Jupitur Pluvius proved himself more powerful yesterday than Sheriffs, District Attorneys, Governors, church dignitaries, or court injunctions at the Nassau Boulevard flying grounds. The flights which the Sheriff and Bishop Burgess and Gov. Dix failed to prevent because of the fact that a court injunction was sued out against all would-be interferers were stopped by the rain, which fell tardily enough to trap more than 2,000 persons who had journeyed to the grounds. It descended in torrents, ruining gowns and hats and making the long stretch of meadowland between grand stands and railroad station a series of rivulets and ankle-deep rills.

Most of those who crowded the trains back to New York were thoroughly drenched, and the few who were provided with raincoats were compelled to wade through water to the top of their shoes.

In the tents erected here and there about the grounds by postcard hawkers large numbers gathered, but the rain soon came dripping through. In some cases the tents sagged and blew over, soaking large numbers of postcards, boxes of candy, and bags of popcorn past all redemption.

A milkman who passed with a wagon-load of empty cans was induced to stack them by the wayside and convey women in new Fall frocks, but without umbrellas, to the railroad station. The milk wagon rate per passenger went up to $1, and even at that rate it was filled for several trips. The men trudged along in the rain and mud beside the wagon.

While there were no flights of the scheduled programme four aviators went up despite the rain. Beatty carried a passenger, who it was said may soon become his father-in-law. Arnold took Robert Bacon, Jr., a pay passenger, and Ellyson and Hammond went up merely to show what they thought of some officials with whom they had tried vainly to converse.

The altercation between aviators and officials was at 3 o'clock, when the regular events should have been started. The American fliers, headed by Arnold, visited the judges' stand and asked to see G. F. Campbell Wood, Chairman of the Contest Committee. Mr. Wood spoke to the aviators for a moment, until Claude Grahame-White and T. O. M. Sopwith approached from the opposite direction. Then with other Aero Club officials he turned toward the Englishmen, deserting the Americans who had asked for an immediate decision whether there was to be a meet or not.

The American fliers waited for ten minutes, and as the officials showed no indication of concluding their talk with Grahame-White and Sopwith, they became angry and agreed that whatever decision the officials finally reached they would act in opposition to it.

The committee's final decision was that there should be no flying, whereupon Beatty, Ellyson, Hammond, and Beck started up in the air. As they circled around the course, regardless of the drizzle, the megaphone men were proclaiming that the meet was off and that there would be no flying.

Many who left the grounds and boarded railroad trains saw the four machines high above the field and returned to see the flights, but gatemen refused to admit them unless they bought fresh tickets. This caused much confusion, and several hundred forced their way in. The four men circled the field for thirty minutes and made cross-country détours before coming down. Beatty's passenger, Patrick O'Hagin, is the father of a young woman who has been Beatty's constant flying companion. The father was as enthusiastic over flying as his daughter upon coming down from his first venture aloft.

To decide which of the fliers are entitled to the prizes announced for yesterday and for Friday, when the programme was postponed also on account of rain, special matinées will be held next Saturday and Sunday afternoons. There was some discussion as to whether it would not be better to hold the flights on Friday and Saturday, as a concession to the Long Island church folk, but it was decided not to give in on the point at issue.

Of the $29,000 announced as prize money $17,050 has been awarded. Of this $9,050 was the portion of Sopwith and Grahame-White. Sopwith has been a consistent winner in the army game of throwing bombs, and has corralled each event of this kind. White, with his Nieuport monoplane, captured first place in all of the cross-country flights with this type of machine, and incidentally gathered in the greatest number of six-hundred-dollar purses.

The individual winnings of the air men and women are: Sopwith, $4,850; Grahame-White, $4,200; Lieut. T. De Witt Milling, $1,650; Capt. Paul W. Beck, $1,350; Lieut. Theodore Ellyson, $1,250; George W. Beatty, $750; Eugene Ely, $750; Harriet Quimby, $600; Lee Hammond, $500; Mlle. Dutrieu, $500; Harry N. Atwood, $350, and Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, $300.

TEST OF BIPLANE GUN.

Trials May Determine the Value of the Aeroplane for War Purposes.

The new army balloon gun will be tested at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds some time this month, and it is probable that one of the army biplanes will figure in the tests. The aeroplane, which, if used, will be furnished by the Signal Corps, will not be fired at, but will be used only in certain sighting experiments. One of the army aviators now flying at the Nassau Boulevard meet will fly the machine if it is sent to Sandy Hook.

The plan of the Signal Corps and Ordnance Department, which are to conduct the tests jointly, is to imitate as nearly as possible the conditions upon which the gun will be used if ever called upon to destroy an aeroplane by the use of box kites and balloons. The tests are to be watched by naval as well as army officers, and it is expected that many questions as to the use of the aeroplane as a war machine will be decided one way or the other before the Sandy Hook firing tests are ended.

Coincident with the announcement of the forthcoming Sandy Hook experiments with the balloon gun, it is stated that just as soon as the shortage of officers in the army is met by the appointment of 100 young men from civil life, the Signal Corps will purchase a dozen or more aeroplanes of different types for the new Army School of Aviation at College Park, Md.

The Signal Corps still has about $80,000 of the appropriation of $125,000 made by Congress for the aeroplane equipment of the army. However, the money left will not be used until it is certain that there are enough young army officers available to fly them.

There are about 200 officers in the various arms of the service who are anxious to be transferred to the aviation squad, many of whom have been in the air before. One of them is Lieut. Garey, the famous West Point quarter back of several seasons back, who applied for the aviation corps more than three months ago. With the object of arranging for the possible transfer of many officers to College Park for instruction in aviation, Col. George P. Scriven, Major George O. Squier, and Major Charles McK. Saltzman, all of the Signal Corps, will meet in Washington some time this month.

Not only is the aeroplane branch of the military service to be greatly enlarged in the regular army, but it will also be encouraged in the various National Guards of the States. With the latter object in view, Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, probably the best known of the army aviators, has been transferred to the War Department and assigned to supervise aeroplane instruction in the National Guard. Lieut. Foulois is the officer who, with Philip O. Parmalee, the Wright aviator, made the famous border flight by aeroplane from Laredo to Eagle Pass, Texas, following for over 125 miles the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico. Foulois and Parmalee made the going flight without a stop, but on the return flight to Laredo they had engine trouble and had to make a landing in the bed of the Rio Grande, about fifty miles west of Laredo.

AIRMAN BATTLES WITH STORMS.

Rodgers Reaches Huntington, Ind., on His Coast-to-Coast Flight.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Oct. 1.—Aviator C. P. Rodgers, who is after a prize of $50,000 offered by William R. Hearst for a flight from coast to coast, landed here this afternoon at 4:28, after a day full of thrills and in which his life was endangered several times.

Rodgers ran itno three rainstorms while flying 1,500 feet high. For several hours he was lost sight of, and even when he landed all trace of him was lost to his manager and others.

Rodgers left Bobo, a little town south of Decatur, at 8:45 A. M., when the weather was clear. He rose to about 1,000 feet and flew southwest to Decatur, when he rode into a gale blowing forty miles an hour. His machine was buffeted back and forth. Just outside of Decatur he flew into a storm. He skirted around this, only to fly into another drenching rain.

He had flown through this but a short time when he struck another storm. Rodgers decided then not to continue, and landed just outside Geneva. He had been carried about twenty-five miles out of his course. At one time he was lost from view in the clouds.

Rodgers remained at Geneva until 3:28 this afternoon, when he took up his flight to this city. He followed the interurban track out of Geneva, but encountered severe storms all the way. He had trouble in keeping the rain off his magneto.

Rodgers says he will remain here until about 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, when he will start for Chicago. He will make stops at Hammond and Rochester, Ind. He expects to reach Chicago about 2:30 to-morrow afternoon.

GAS WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Take Action After a Three-Hour Speech by Organizer Calvin Wyatt.

Gas company employes met yesterday in the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, and formed a union. The meeting was secret and lasted three hours. It was addressed most of that time by Calvin Wyatt, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who conducted the proceedings.

After the meeting those who attended it admitted that a union had been formed, but no one would make an official statement. Some of the men made complaints of grievances, but no action was taken on them.

GIVES ARMY AND NAVY HOME

Mrs. Emory's Memorial to Sons to be Dedicated by President Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 1.—A bronze tablet has been placed in the reading room over the open fireplace of the new home of the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association. The building will be formally dedicated by President Taft next month with imposing ceremonies, army and navy officers and troops taking part, and with Gov. Pothier of Rhode Island and probably the Secretary of the Navy present. The tablet was put in place in the presence of Mrs. Thomas J. Emory of Newport and Cincinnati, donor of the building, and Charles J. Livingood.

The tablet is 4 feet by 6 feet. The design shows a sailor in uniform, holding a pair of marine glasses. Opposite is a soldier in campaign uniform, holding a rifle. The inscription reads:

"This building, erected A. D., 1911, is dedicated to the use and comfort of the enlisted men of the army and navy. A mother's memorial to her sons, Sheldon and Albert Emory."

A prominent Newport citizen wished to furnish a room in the building, to be called the Admiral Stephen B. Luce Room, but the family of the Admiral decided otherwise, particularly as the Admiral is still very much alive.

OIL FUEL IN ALASKA.

Will Take the Place of Coal In a Great Part of the Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 1.—J. H. Young, President of the Alaska Steamship Company and representative of Morgan-Guggenheim interests in Alaska, is making an effort to solve the problem of Alaska fuel.

Yesterday the big oil tanker Asuncion left Puget Sound with 40,000 barrels of crude oil, the first of many shipments to follow. Oil burners are being installed on Copper River, the Northwestern Railroad, the Kennicott copper mines, Beatson copper mines, Cliff gold mine, and at Valdez and in other places where steam motive power is used. Tanks have been constructed at Valdez, Seward, Cordova, and elsewhere.

Before many months oil will be used as fuel in practically every part of the territory above Ketchikan. The White Pass & Yukon Railroad has contracted for the delivery of 100,000 barrels of oil at points between Haines Mission and Dawson. The Guggenheim Alaska syndicate will furnish oil to Southwestern Alaska.

"We waited five years for the opening of Alaska's coal fields," said President Young, "and during that time expended half a million dollars which we could have saved by using oil."

Mr. Young left to-day for New York via San Francisco.

ARRESTS HER HUSBAND.

Woman Who Had Heard He Was Dead Seizes Him When They Meet.

Mrs. Sophie Beck of 1,164 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, caused much excitement in the neighborhood of Evergreen and Greene Avenues yesterday when she arrested her own husband, who, she said, had abandoned her. She turned him over to a policeman. Beck, it is alleged, deserted his wife several months ago and his wife started separation proceedings. Recently she was told, she said, that he had died in a Western city.

Yesterday morning the woman was walking in Greene Avenue when she came face to face with him. At once she grabbed him by the collar. The scuffle attracted a large crowd, but Mrs. Beck held on at the same time giving her husband a threshing. When Patrolman Shields appeared, Mrs. Beck informed him that there was a warrant out for her husband, and at the Manhattan Avenue Court Magistrate Dodd held Beck for assault.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.
1:40—170 E. 119th St.; Lion Paper Co..Trifling
2:30—78 Barrow St.; Wm. Carpenter....$1,000
5:35—413 E. 121st St.; Roberi Farico.....$50
8:15—1,330 1st Av.; Ignatz Mantler....$3,000
11:00—180 E. 116th St.; H. C. Goldman.Trifling
11:05—57th St. and 12th Av.; Caulet Coal Co.. $100
11:30—625 Tinton Av.; Michael Gallagher...$5
11:40—335 E. 97th St.; Koppe Brothers.Trifling
11:55—90 Sheriff St, Benj. Schwartz...Trifling
P. M.
12:01—239 E. 109th St.; H. Goldstein...Trifling
12:45—130 Mercer St.; unknown.....None
1:20—344 6th Av.; Abraham Schwald.Trifling
3:50—854 Amsterdam Av.; Edward Rutt.... Trifling
4:00—24 John St.; Richmond Lunch Co.Trifling
4:15—168 E. 96th St.; Mary McDonald.Trifling
4:25—300 W. 11th St.; Perry Athletic Club.. None
5:00—1,827 Cedar Av.; John Crisly.....$500
5:00—246 East Houston St.; Becky Wohuman $500
5:10—104 Pitt St.; Louis Mahzengod.....$10
5:45—73 Rivington St.; Isaac Rowlich.....$10
5:45—307 E. 83d St.; George Barney.....$300
5:50—187 Hester St.; H. Josephine Beldre... None
5:53—137 Monroe St.; Jacob Lesser.....$2,000
6:15—97 Stanton St.; Jacob Bloom.....$25
6:15—420 E. 3d St.; Hyman Slotsky.....$5
7:10—242 W. 146th St.; Benj. Blatt...Trifling
8:40—110 2d Av.; A. Sielmenel.....Trifling
8:50—72 West 98th St.; R. Outerwall..Trifling
10:15—114 Ludlow St.; H. Goldstein..Trifling
10:23—134th St. and North River; Department of Street Cleaning.....$500

ALLEN AND COLLINS TO PLEAD TO-DAY

Wealthy Men Charged with Smuggling Will Be Arraigned in the Federal Court.

MRS. JENKINS A WITNESS

Efforts to Settle with the Government by Paying Duties, and Stop the Prosecution, of No Avail.

Nathan Allen and John R. Collins, the two wealthy men recently indicted for smuggling and conspiracy, will be arraigned at 11 o'clock to-day in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court. Allen is the big leather manufacturer of Kenosha, Wis., who lavished more than $500,000 on Mrs. Helen Dwelle Jenkins, for whose adornment the jewels and clothing brought from Europe were chiefly intended. Collins, who lives in Memphis, Tenn., and is President of the Southern Coal Company, is the friend of both Allen and Mrs. Jenkins, who returned with them from Europe at the time of the alleged smuggling.

W. S. Forrest, the Chicago lawyer, who is counsel for both men, arrived yesterday at the Hotel Belmont. Collins is also at the Belmont. Allen is expected here this morning in time to plead to the indictment. It was thought that some postponement might be asked in his case, as his brother, Charles Allen, was killed a week ago by a fall from the window of his room at the Palmer House in Chicago, but no request for further time has been made.

Mrs. Jenkins, who will be the chief witness for the Government, is still living at the Wellsmore apartments, Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, and is prepared to appear against the two men when her testimony is needed.

The indictments were found by the Federal Grand Jury on Aug. 23, but were sealed and not opened until Sept. 6. Since that time the two men and their counsel have made strenuous efforts to have the prosecution dropped, offering to settle with the Government by paying the full amount of duties claimed and any penalty that might be demanded. These efforts were begun as soon as Deputy Surveyor Richard Parr struck the trail of the two men and began investigating, and they have kept up ever since, practically without intermission.

Collector Loeb has been labored with. So has United States District Attorney Wise since the matter was placed in his hands. Attempts have even been made to interest Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, who, like Mr. Forrest, is one of Chicago's prominent citizens. An offer is even said to have been made to identify the Customs Inspectors alleged to have been bribed by Allen, provided Allen and Collins were permitted to go free after paying the duties involved.

Loeb for Prosecution.

Collector Loeb has stood fast, however, for a prosecution of the case, especially since detectives in the employ of Allen started reports that Parr was engaged in a plot with Mrs. Jenkins to blackmail Allen. Whatever possibility there might have been of a settlement was swept away by these tactics, and the case was at once turned over by Mr. Loeb to District Attorney Wise.

The recent efforts in the same direction have also met with failure. It was intimated to the indicted men's counsel that before seeking leniency of any kind it was their duty to tell all they knew in regard to a third man, whose name has been indirectly brought into the case. According to Mrs. Jenkins, Allen told her that this man would arrange to get into this country, duty free, a $70,200 pearl necklace. Allen, she says, took the necklace from her in London, after telling her this, and the next she saw of it was in New York. Up to last night Allen and Collins had steadfastly refused to implicate this man.

The indictments in the case were based chiefly on the testimony of Mrs. Jenkins, who decided to tell her story after Deputy Surveyor Parr had threatened her with arrest as an accomplice. Her story, as told to a TIMES reporter prior to her appearance before the Grand Jury, may be summarized thus:

Mrs. Jenkins went abroad with Allen and Collins in March, 1909. She had been living for some time in a house in Sheridan Road, Chicago, that was rented and expensively furnished for her by Allen, and on the European trip they traveled as "Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jenkins." While abroad, she says, Allen made many purchases, both for her and for himself, ranging from diamonds and pearls in Paris to gloves and shirts made to order in Italy and Austria. When they returned to New York on June 25, 1909, they brought eleven trunks and three pieces of hand luggage. The trunks were sent on to Chicago, while they stopped for a few days at a hotel in this city.

The trunks, according to Mrs. Jenkins, contained none of the jewelry, but were packed with merchandise every bit of which was bought abroad. This included silk underwear for both Allen and Mrs. Jenkins, many dozen pairs of gloves for her and shirts for him that cost up to $20 each, a large number of gowns and hats and miscellaneous wearing apparel. From her description the value of these things has been estimated by Parr at from $40,000 to $50,000.

$60,000 in Jewels Brought In.

Jewelry valued at $60,000 was brought in by Allen and Collins, Mrs. Jenkins says, on their persons and none of it was in the trunks. This does not include a pearl necklace bought in Paris. Mrs. Jenkins does not remember the exact cost of this necklace, but says it was nearly $100,000. It contained fifty-eight matched pearls, and with it were three other pearls, one of which was to be added to the necklace and the other two to be made into earrings, the settings for which were actually made up in Paris.

This necklace, she says, was intrusted in London to a certain man who had undertaken to bring it in without paying duty on it. This was a few days before she and Allen sailed for home. The next time she saw it was in New York. She wanted to take it then and there, but was told that it was not advisable for her to wear it until it had been longer in the country, as it might attract the attention of the customs men.

The necklace remained where it was for several months. Parr believes it was taken back to London by Allen when he went abroad with his wife the following Autumn. On his return from this trip he brought in a pearl necklace, which he declared and paid duty on. Its description corresponded exactly with the one bought for Mrs. Jenkins except that it contained one more pearl. The valuation on which the duty was paid was $70,200.

If it was the same necklace Mrs. Jenkins never got it back. While Allen was in Europe came the negotiations with Mrs. Jenkins on the part of Collins and Supt. Sutherland of the Mooney & Boland detective agency, which resulted in the return to her of part of $300,000 worth of other jewels stolen from her at the Hotel Lorraine, a settlement of $72,000, less the expense of $41,000 incurred in their recovery, and her signature to a general release of all claims on Allen.

No Duty Was Paid.

Aside from the supposed second entry of the pearl necklace, no duty was paid by Allen on any of the things enumerated. When Parr began his investigation he found on file in the Custom House the declaration made by Allen when he arrived on June 25, showing that he and Mrs. Jenkins brought in personal effects valued at $200, the amount allowed by law to come in duty free.

Each of the indictments against Allen and Collins contains three counts. In the indictment against Allen it is alleged that he landed at this port from the Lusitania on June 25, 1909, and that he then informed Acting Deputy Surveyor Joseph Sulzbach that he had nothing dutiable, although at that time he had concealed on his person a pearl necklace of the value of $10,000. The second count charges him with smuggling, as well, a bracelet of the value of $1,800. The third count alleges that he also smuggled divers articles of jewelry and wearing apparel, the value of which is not estimated, and that he conspired to defraud the United States. The overt act charged against him is that he "subscribed, declared, and delivered to the Collector of Customs a certain baggage declaration and entry which he was fully aware was false and fraudulent."

One of the counts against Collins charges that on the same occasion he smuggled a necklace consisting of five strands of pearls with a diamond and ruby clasp and one pearl and diamond bracelet. The value of these articles is not given, but it is also charged that Collins conspired with divers persons to defraud the Government out of lawful customs duties.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Oct. 12, 2:15
JOHN DREW in his greatest comedy success, A SINGLE MAN.

HUDSON 44 St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
LONGEST LAUGH IN TOWN
FRANK McINTYRE —IN— SNOBS

THE HARRIS West 42d St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
ROSE STAHL In Chas. Klein's Latest Success, MAGGIE PEPPER

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8. Matinee Sat. & Oct. 12, 2.
"SIREN WALTZ INTOXICATES."—Alan Dale.
DONALD BRIAN IN THE BEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDIES THE SIREN
Cast of 100, including Julia Sanderson, Frank Moulan, Will West, Elizabeth Firth, etc.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Oct. 12, 2:15
The Great Big Human and Humorous Play
"DESERVED SUCCESS."—World "ENDURING SUCCESS."—Times "POPULAR SUCCESS."—Sun.
PASSERS-BY
C. HADDON CHAMBERS' GREATEST PLAY.
"REAL SUCCESS."—Eve. World "POPULAR SUCCESS."—Post. "FASCINATING."—Herald.
THE GREAT ACTING CAST.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
THE ARAB A play of the Orient by Edgar Selwyn.
(Moves Oct. 9 to the Astor Theatre).
NEXT MONDAY (Seat Sale Next Thurs.)
Miss Billie Burke in her new comedy, THE RUNAWAY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe,
THE PINK LADY
This Sat. Mat. Beautiful Pink Satin Handbag Souvenirs to every Lady attending.

LIBERTY W. 42d St., near B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Oct. 12 at 2:15.
POP. MATINEE WEDNESDAY 50c. to $1.50.
JULIAN ELTINGE in THE FASCINATING WIDOW

GAIETY THEATRE, 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Henry W. Savage offers the Pullman Carnival
EXCUSE ME
THE LAST WORD IN FUN AND FROLIC

JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:30. Pop. price Mat. Wed. 50c.-1.50
EDMUND BREESE IN A MAN OF HONOR.

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mat. Wed. 50c.-$1.50.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE

REPUBLIC 42 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20
"THE FIRST REAL SUCCESS OF THE SEASON." "A SENSATION AND NOVELTY." —Acton Davies.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE WOMAN By Wm. C. de Mille.

BELASCO THEATRE, 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 2:20
DAVID BELASCO Presents
LAST 2 WEEKS The CONCERT

COLONIAL Old Time Favorite *** FESTIVAL *** 10 All Star Acts. Daily Mat. 25c.

ALHAMBRA LILLIAN RUSSELL, Frank Fogerty, Ryan & Richfield Co., others. Daily Mat. 25c.

BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. 4 Mortons, Jack Lorimer, Mrs. Gene Hughes & Co., Hoey & Lee, others. Daily Mat. 25c.

MINER'S 8TH AV. THEA. Mat. Daily. MISS NEW YORK, JR. BOWERY THEA. Mat. Daily. THE DUCKLINGS. IN THE BRONX, Mat. Daily. THE TIGER LILIES.

MUSIC HALL. AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d, W. of Broadway. 8:15 P. M. 25c & 50c. 10:30 to 11:30 P. M. All Seats Reserved. 12 Big Vaudeville Acts. Baseball games reported by innings at the Matinee. Mats. 10-15; Night 10-15-25c. Continuous Vaudeville.

FOOD SHOW 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. 50 cents.
The Exposition given by the National Food Magazine. Free Cooking Lessons every morning, 11 A. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. BIG GAIETY COMPANY Mat. Daily.

Columbia B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE. Evs. 8:15 & Sat. Mats. 25c to $1. Smoking MAT. TO-DAY. 15c. 25c. 50c. Allowed. The Golden Crook Co.

PROSPECT THEATRE Prospect & Westchester Aves. Mat.